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THURSDAY, APRIL 26, 1956.

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IN ACTION TROUSERS

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HONGKONG & KOWLOON

COMMENT OF
THE DAY

Cotton's Future

FULL order books, growing demand, rising production and increasing productive capacity in the cotton industry betoken the "bright future" that Mr Pong Ding-yuen spoke of yesterday. Mr Pong was, presumably, speaking of the immediate future—perhaps, to be conservatively safe, the next two years ahead. For there are no obvious danger signs—none, at least, that should cause the industry to take a less sanguine view of the prospect before it.

Spindleage is still increasing—It rose from 247,000 to 293,052 last year and a round figure of about 300,000 is mentioned by Mr Pong in his Chairman's address to the Hongkong Cotton Merchants' Association yesterday. This indicates that employment is also increasing and that immediate and estimated future demand warrant the expansion.

INCIDENTALLY his figures put the current Lancashire complaints in perspective. The Colony's capacity is about 1/10th of Britain's. Complaints therefore appear totally disproportionate to the Colony's capacity to "flood" the home market. The relative capacity of the Hongkong and Indian industries (Hongkong's is 1/37th of India's) also refutes Lancashire's attempts to couple exports from the two countries as a major threat to its mills. In fact, the only thing that they have in common is a lower price than similar British-made goods.

Adding to his plea that Lancashire should not overdo criticism (which we heartily endorse), Mr Pong goes on to speak of "all countries in the world" sympathising "with the hardship of the Hongkong populace". If this suggests that the Colony deserves lenient treatment because of its economic plight, it is not an idea that should be encouraged. Our goods are selling in world markets today not because of any prevalent feeling of charity but simply because they are competitive.

ONCE they cease to be—and theoretically, if the present prosperous trend in the industry continues, they could—world buyers will have no hesitation in shopping elsewhere. China's productive capacity is increasing. Britain is modernising and once the quite substantial leeway in costs diminishes, our cotton goods will be harder to sell. With increasing economic aid to Southeast Asia, local industries will be fostered—and exports gradually reduced.

Fortunately this is not an imminent danger though the threat of competition from China, particularly in view of current demands to ease the embargo, cannot be too strongly stressed. Also little sympathy for our hardships can be expected from that quarter. It is as well, therefore, to make provision for the future.

The point Mr Pong should have given greater emphasis was the need to develop new markets. If the cotton merchants are realistic people and care as much about 1958 as 1956 they should not ignore an inevitable stiffening of competition ahead. They and other manufacturers have initiated a number of good trade development schemes already. But as the industry becomes more mobilised in its group association, it should plan more corporate methods of spreading as well as increasing exports, improving efficiency, and reducing costs still further. It is one of the Colony's major industries and a lot depends on its success.

DISARMAMENT: NEW HOPE

US-Soviet Talks To Be Held "SUBSTANTIVE" PROPOSALS MADE BY KHRUSHCHEV

From DEREK MARKS

London, Apr. 25. On the eve of publication of the Anglo-Russian talks comes a new bright hope of an East-West settlement on the biggest problem of them all—disarmament.

I am informed the Russian and United States delegations to the United Nations disarmament sub-committee conference in London are to hold private bilateral talks in the next few days.

This is a direct sequel of Mr Khrushchev's talks with Mr Harold Stassen, chief United States representative to the conference, during the Russian party at Claridge's on Tuesday night.

Top-level American sources in London said tonight they believed "this week is the turning point in the disarmament talks."

I understand throughout Khrushchev's talk with Stassen, Sir William Hayter, the British Ambassador to Russia, and other British officials were present.

The Russian leader surprised everybody by launching into a detailed analysis of both the American and Russian disarmament schemes. I am informed he put forward "substantive" proposals.

The Americans agreed to hold private talks after discussing the matter with other Western allies.—London Express Service.

EFFECTIVE CONTROL NOT POSSIBLE SAY B & K

Weeklong talks between the leaders of Russia and Britain ended here tonight after Marshal Bulganin and Mr Nikita Khrushchev had produced new disarmament proposals in a last bid to gain a concrete success from their visit to Britain.

The two Soviet statesmen due to sail home on Friday were grave as they left Downing Street after a surprise extra session with Sir Anthony Eden and his advisers.

Mr Khrushchev told British Labour politicians two nights ago that he had "a big plan" for disarmament to put to the West. Last night he explained his proposals at a Soviet party to Mr Harold Stassen, the United States delegate to the United Nations disarmament talks currently taking place here.

He asked Mr Stassen to consider a number of suggestions which are reported to go beyond the disarmament proposals hitherto considered in the long drawn out East-West negotiations. Russia, he said, was "anxious to disarm."

"According to a politician who was present at the talk, the Russian leader expressed disbelief in the possibilities of an effective system of control on disarmament."

If any major Soviet proposal has been made it is likely to call for a widespread scaling down of military strength by the powers on ground, sea and air. In speeches here Mr Khrushchev has been outspoken about the uselessness of conventional armaments—especially warships—in the modern atomic world.

On the other hand he has been equally blunt—some commentators have called him "threatening"—on the power of the Soviet Union in nuclear weapons.

President Eisenhower confirmed in Washington today that he had received a report from Mr Stassen on his talk with Mr Khrushchev, which he had not

yet had time to study fully. The President said that there appeared to be no change in the Communist approach to control over armaments.

Inspection and supervision of arms cuts has been the major stumbling block in all East-West disarmament negotiations since World War Two.

President Eisenhower's statement suggests the Russian leaders in London are still holding out against any concessions to the Western view on this aspect.

Mr Khrushchev told Mr Stassen: "Of course it is possible to hide things away in the Soviet Union if we want to. But we are anxious to disarm."

There was a possibility of unilateral disarmament provided there was some assurance that both sides would be "on their honour."

The Americans, Mr Khrushchev said, should not allow their generals to "set the pace in disbeliefs."

What stage in the talks the Russians told the British leaders about their disarmament ideas.

Much of today's session was taken up with approving the communiqué which will set out the results of the long and frank discussions.

Contrary to a widespread belief in diplomatic quarters here today it is understood the Russian leaders did not make any sudden and surprise con-

cession to the British view on any of the major differences dividing East and West.

It had been thought that the Russians' anxiety not to return to Moscow "empty-handed" might have led them to follow the familiar Soviet conference tactic of making last-minute concessions.

The communiqué, 2,000 words long, will be published tomorrow night. It will refer to the "big world issue" which has been under discussion here, but is extremely unlikely to record any major understanding between the two sides.

The statement's references to the critical Middle East situation are those which Moscow officials have led them to follow the familiar Soviet conference tactic of making last-minute concessions.

A clearer sign is awaited that Moscow might be willing to co-operate with the West through the United Nations in putting an end to bitter Arab-Israeli feuding.

THE BIG HOPE

The West is hoping particularly that the Russians will endorse whatever recommendations the United Nations Secretary-General, Mr Dag Hammarskjöld, makes for easing Middle East tension when he returns from his present tour.

But the sharp differences between the Russian leaders and British ministers about the aims of the Western-backed Baghdad pact—which Moscow blames for the new spate of Arab-Israeli hostility—strongly suggests that whatever understanding may have been reached here is not profound.

The communiqué is expected to record—implicitly if not explicitly—the failure of the two sides to narrow their disagreements about the settlement of European issues.

Sir Anthony Eden did not succeed in making the Soviet leaders any more amenable to the West's demand for German unity.

Under this free elections would be held throughout Germany to reunite the country under a single government which would be free to choose whether it allied itself with the East or West.

The most positive results are likely to be some agreed steps to improve Anglo-Soviet relations. But even here the achievements have been very small, it is understood in British quarters.

There were many, however, that the Communists may regard these as more of a success than to the British. Tomorrow's edition of the Communist Daily Worker says: "The Communists are not disappointed."

THE WEATHER: Moderate or fresh Southerly winds. Fair or cloudy.

MAIL

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HONGKONG & KOWLOON

The Harwell Boys Are Given A Big Shock

From CHAPMAN PINCHER

London, Apr. 26. Dr Ivan Kurchatov, the Soviet atom chief accompanying Bulganin and Khrushchev, caused a sensation at Harwell yesterday by indicating Russia is far ahead of Britain—and probably America—in the race to harness the power of the H-bomb for industry. He surprised his audience of more than 500 atom men by saying that the Russians have completed experiments which are only in the planning stage at Harwell, and giving full details of the

methods used with fission and formulas which would be classed top-secret in Britain or America. Harwell men—whose experiments are still on the secret list and are covered by security arrangements with America—suspected Dr Kurchatov was going to "pump" them. Instead, he told them what they ought to do. He said the Russians have created temperatures of more than one million degrees in the laboratory by passing enormous electric currents through

heavy hydrogen and other gases. This would put them right on the threshold of H-power. Dr Kurchatov talked of facts about atoms which scientists had never foreseen. He answered all questions in full, with no attempt at evasion. It was clear he had complete authority to tell anything about the Russian work in this field—because he said it was purely for peaceful purposes. Harwell scientists gave him an ovation.—London Express Service.

Soviet UN Delegates Expelled From US

Washington, Apr. 25.

Two members of the Soviet delegation to the United Nations were expelled from the United States today because they were "no longer desirable" as a result of their activities in "the redefection" of five Soviet seamen.

A State Department note, made public today, accused the two members, Alexander Guryanov and Nikolai Turkin, of behaving in a "particularly objectionable manner."

The note was handed to the Soviet Ambassador in Washington, Mr. Georgi Zakharenko, who was called to the State Department today to confer with Mr. Livingston Merchant, the Assistant Secretary of State for Europe.

The note criticised Mr. Arkady Sobolev, head of the Soviet UN delegation, for his conduct in the incident.

ABUSE PRIVILEGE

It said Mr Guryanov and Mr Turkin had exceeded the "scope of their official capacity and thereby abused the privilege of their residence."

"It is accordingly requested that Alexander K. Guryanov make expeditious arrangements to leave the United States," the note said. "On the same ground the request for a return visa for Nikolai Turkin to re-enter the United States is hereby refused."

Officials said Mr Turkin, third Secretary of the Soviet delegation, accompanied the five seamen back to the Soviet Union when they left from New York's Idlewild airport on April 17.

Mr Guryanov was described as an attaché.—Reuter.

Hongkong Query

London, Apr. 25.

The Colonial Secretary was asked in the Commons today by Socialist John Rankin to state how many public bodies were granted personal interviews by him when he visited Hongkong, and of these, how many demanded an elected element in Legislative Council.

Mr. Lennox-Boyd said he received deputations from seven public bodies and of those two asked for an elected element. He did not name the seven public bodies.—Our Own Correspondent.

Nicosia Curfew Off Again, On Again

EMBITTERED TURKS CONTINUE RIOTING

Nicosia, Apr. 25.

Fresh rioting by embittered Turks broke out today when the curfew was lifted from the Turkish sector of Nicosia.

It was the third day of communal violence in the island capital as the Turks sought revenge for Monday's murder of two Turks by Greek-Cypriot terrorists.

After two and a half hours, the curfew was clamped down again, repeating the pattern of yesterday.

Terrorists threw three bombs in the city today, one narrowly missing British soldiers in Metaxas Square, but wounding two civilians awaiting interrogation. Two youths were arrested.

Soon afterwards 2,000 paratroopers began a systematic street-by-street search which may take several days—the biggest hunt for gunmen and arms yet undertaken.

A Respite

The Greek quarters, after 45 hours under strict curfew, were allowed a respite of two and a half hours this afternoon for the 20,000 inhabitants to get food and water.

There was a wild rush for the shops. British troops dispersed Turkish rioters in two areas this morning during the suspension of the curfew. One crowd was storming Greek-owned shops and was twice broken up. Youths were found trying to set fire to Greek-owned timber stores.

Others armed with axes and sticks marched up Arista Street, where Greeks own most of the shops. They were dispersed before they could attack.—Reuter.

OUTLAWS FIRE WAREHOUSES

Tunis, Apr. 25. A band of 12 Tunisian outlaws last night set fire to five warehouses containing about 1,000 tons of alfalfa in the village of Bir El Hafej, it was learned here today.

The outlaws, clad in khaki uniforms and carrying sub-machine guns, entered the town and after firing several shots forced the inhabitants to leave their homes. They then went to the alfalfa market and set fire to the warehouses.—France-Press.

DEFENCE MINISTER DISMISSED

Prague, Apr. 25.

General Alexej Cepicka has been dismissed from his post as Czechoslovak Defence Minister, it was officially announced here tonight.

Colonel-General Zohumir Lonsky has been appointed Defence Minister in succession to Cepicka, the announcement said.

Lonsky was First Deputy Defence Minister prior to his appointment which took effect from today.

General Cepicka was also removed from the Politburo of the Czech Communist Party, the statement added.

Cepicka was also relieved of his office as First Deputy Prime Minister.

The announcement said that Czechoslovak President, Antonin Zapotocky, dismissed Cepicka on the proposal of the Prime Minister, Mr. Vilem M. Siroky.

PARTY DECISION

This proposal was made on the basis of a resolution by the central committee of the Czechoslovak Communist Party and after discussions with the central committee of the national front which embraces all political parties in Czechoslovakia, under the leadership of the Communist Party.

General Lonsky was sworn in by President Zapotocky today, the report said.

Cepicka, a lawyer by profession, rose rapidly in the party hierarchy after the Communists came to power in Czechoslovakia in 1948.

He was appointed Minister of Justice in the same year and Defence Minister in 1950.

Cepicka was removed following "shortcomings in the pursuance of his government duties," Prague radio said.

Cepicka, 45-year-old son-in-law of Czechoslovakia's first Communist President, the late Klement Gottwald, had been criticised for encouraging a "personality cult" around himself and army chief, Gustav Sebesta, was reported earlier this week.—Reuter.

Big Opium Haul

Singapore, Apr. 25.

Singapore customs today seized about \$27,000 worth of opium in two raids.

The first raid was on a house in the centre of the city when customs officials found about 49 pounds under the staircase. Officials raided a nearby cubicle where they recovered another 20 pounds.

Police said they believe the opium came from Thailand and China.—Reuter.

In Disagreement

Paris, Apr. 25.

"Persistent disagreement" between France and Czechoslovakia over the Communist Party in France, now Minister of State in Premier Guy Mollet's Socialist coalition government, and M. Robert Lecomte, French Minister Resident in Algiers, was reported by the evening paper, France-Press, yesterday.

Plane Disaster

Athens, Greece, Apr. 25.

Six airmen were killed and four others were missing today when a United States Air Force plane crashed near the town of Wroklaw, the Athens Radio Chronicle reported. The newspaper said the bodies of the six airmen were found in the wreckage.—Reuter.



with revised codes in force as from
1st April, 1956.

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HONG KONG & KOWLOON

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A Great Picture: No Increase in Admission

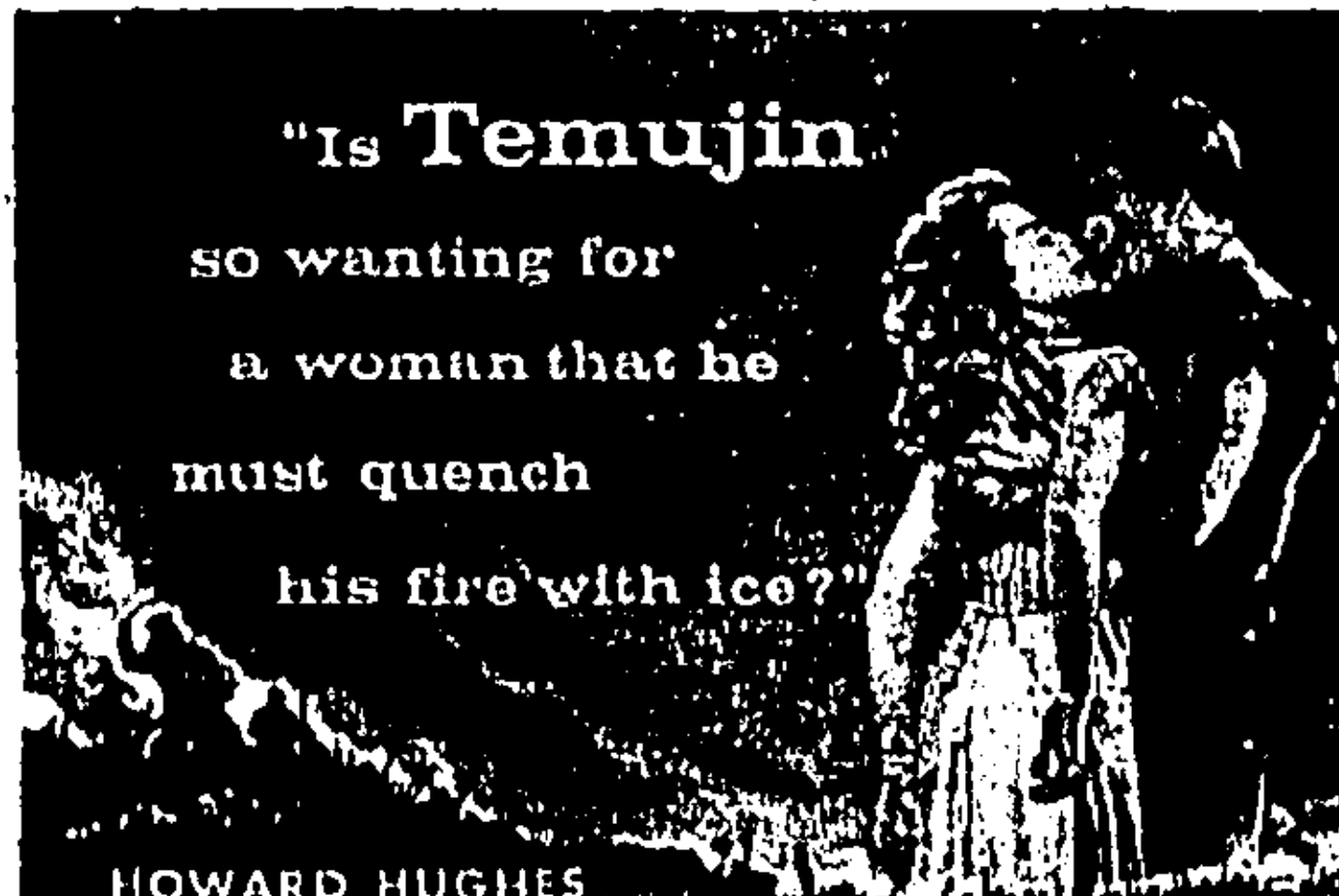
A postcard of Grace Kelly will be presented with each ticket purchased.

R O X Y BROADWAY

2nd BIG WEEK!

NOW SHOWING • THE 9th DAY!

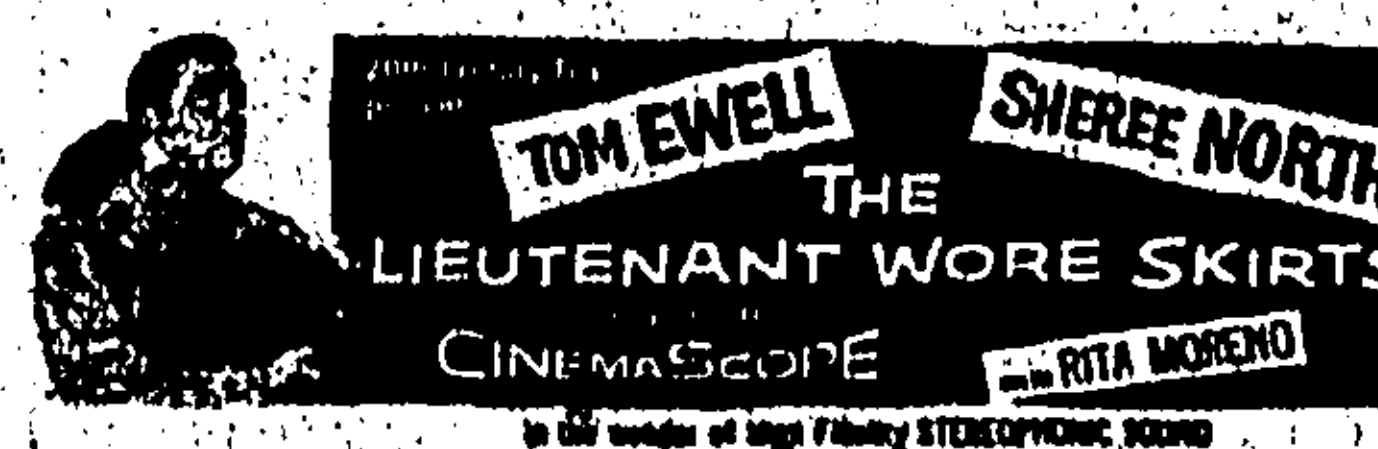
Owing to length of picture please note change of times:
AT 2.30, 5.20, 7.30 & 9.40 P.M.



HOWARD HUGHES
JOHN WAYNE SUSAN HAYWARD
THE CONQUEROR

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AT 2.30, 5.30, 7.30
& 9.30 P.M.

4-TRACK, HI-FI DIRECTIONAL STEREPHONIC SOUND!



POP



CHINA NOT IN EISENHOWER'S

Racing Driver Takes Over



Shells Van Dam, daughter of Vivian Van Dam, the owner-manager, and famed as the champion woman racing driver until her recent retirement, is seen back-stage with some of the Windmill girls who are now to be her main interest in the new job she has to learn for the time when father retires.—Central Press Photo.

Allies And Germany May Reach Army Compromise

Bonn, Apr. 25.

Prospects for a compromise in the heated dispute between the Western powers and the West Germans over German contribution to the maintenance of foreign armies in Germany, were reported to be improving today.

The Cabinet heard a report from Dr Heinrich von Brentano, the Foreign Minister, and then launched into a detailed discussion of the issue.

A spokesman said afterwards that the Government maintained its legal attitude—that the Western powers have no right to claim on cash support after May 5, 1956, but added: "Nevertheless there is readiness to search for ways and means in a spirit of co-operation with the allies."

Bad Reception

Observers said that this statement was much milder than the note which the West Germans sent to the British, French, Belgians and Americans earlier this month.

This note, understood to contain a blank refusal to contribute any direct assistance whatsoever, had a bad reception with Germany's new allies.

The German spokesman said that the talks with the Western powers, interrupted since early this month, could not be resumed until the Western powers had answered this note. He expected this would be soon.

A Western embassy source said there were signs that the Germans would be prepared to shoulder some of the bills which the foreign armies would run up while serving on German soil, such as, German labour bills, use of public utilities, railway fare reductions and land rents.

Eviction

These might amount to more than half of the monthly rate of 200 million marks (about £16 million sterling) the four powers are receiving together during the last months of the current agreement, which expires in 10 days' time.

The West German Cabinet today also discussed the situation of several thousand allied families who are threatened with eviction on May 6 when the legal basis for the requisitioning of their quarters may end.

Nazi Law

The Cabinet admitted that the position was "still unclear," but resolved to open speedy negotiations with both houses of Parliament to get temporary agreement for continuing the requisitions.

Both houses have already rejected a Government bill to continue existing requisitions to the end of the year. But there is an old Nazi requisitioning law on which the Government could fall back in an emergency.

The snags here are that this bill offers owners of requisitioned houses fixed compensation in now-useless Reichsmarks and the Nazi authorities who were to implement the law have been disbanded.

The British, French and United States Ambassadors met today in the British Embassy to discuss the occupation costs situation.

Visit To Britain

An Allied spokesman said this was only one of a series of meetings between the Allies, both at the ambassadorial level and between financial advisers. It was unlikely that the Allied reply to the last West German note would be delivered as a result of it.

Allied and the West German Government spokesmen said Dr von Brentano was expected to discuss the matter during his forthcoming visit to Britain.—Reuter.

ATOMIC PROGRAMME

United Nations, Apr. 25.
China will be denied membership in the International Atomic Energy Agency to be created under President Eisenhower's "Atoms-for-peace" programme, the United States indicated today.

Ambassador James J. Wadsworth, Deputy chief of the US mission to the United Nations, made public the draft statute to govern the Agency which will supervise distribution of atomic materials and know-how among the world's underdeveloped countries for peaceful purposes.

A Possibility

The statute was drafted in Washington by the United States, Russia and 10 other original members of the projected IAEA. The others were Australia, Belgium, Brazil, Britain, Canada, Czechoslovakia, France, India, Portugal and South Africa.

The statute opens membership initially to members of the United Nations and its specialised agencies—84 in all—but provides that other countries, "whether or not members of the UN or its specialised agencies," may be elected later upon recommendation of the Agency's Board of Governors.

Mr Wadsworth acknowledged the possibility that China might gain membership, or even that both Communist and Nationalist China might be members, but he said he thought the possibility was remote.

The statute, which has been sent to all 84 prospective initial members, will be debated at a conference here on or about September 24. The conference was expected to last until the end of October. Once agreement is reached on the statute among all the initial members, the document will be thrown open for signature at a ceremony here.

23 Members

The Agency will go into operation once 18 countries, including three from among the United States, Russia, Britain, Canada and France, have ratified it. It was hoped that the Agency would be operating by the middle of next year.

One of the most difficult negotiations in drafting the complicated document was the provision for the Board of Governors which will run the IAEA.

The statute as it now stands calls for a 23-member Board.

Mr Wadsworth said not one of the 12 countries that negotiated the statute was completely satisfied with the proposed composition of the Board of Governors but that the draft represented an "accommodation" which gained the widest measure of support.

He said that several of the countries participating in the Washington negotiations had reserved the right to bring up at the September conference points in the draft statute with which they did not fully agree.

The IAEA will act both as a "banker and broker" for atomic materials and facilities. It will be empowered to receive donations of fissionable material to store for future use, or may act merely as a transmitting agency from one country to another.

Veto Free

Plans call for establishment of storage depots in various parts of the world, with the stipulation large concentrations would not be permitted in any one area. No contributing member may require that materials it donates be kept separately or earmarked for a specific project.

The IAEA will be veto-free with each member having an equal vote. It will report to the UN General Assembly annually, and to the Security, Economic and Social or Trusteeship Councils as circumstances warrant.—United Press.

COTY DINES ITALIAN PRESIDENT

Paris, Apr. 25.
President Rene Coty gave an official dinner at the presidential palace tonight in honour of Italy's President, Giovanni Gronchi, who arrived today on a state visit.

President Coty, in an after dinner speech, called for solidarity of member nations of the North Atlantic Treaty Organisation in the political, military and economic fields.

Senhor Gronchi appealed for more effective co-operation between France and Italy. He said this co-operation would spread to all West European nations and help wipe out dangerous differences which threaten the NATO.

Earlier, Foreign Minister Christian Pineau met for two hours Italy's Foreign Minister, Gaetano Martino, to pave the way for talks between M. Coty and Senor Gronchi tomorrow. Authoritative quarters said they discussed all outstanding international questions, particularly the Middle East, disarmament, German reunification and East-West relations.—France-Press.

FIVE IDOLS MISSING

Kiang, Apr. 25.
The mysterious disappearance of the idols of five Chinese gods from a temple here yesterday has caused an "ill luck" scare among the Chinese residents of this northwestern Malayan town. Last night they appealed to the god of heaven "Sung Kong" whose idol was still in the temple to give them a clue as to the whereabouts of the missing idols. The priest had now told the people that the idols were at Port Swettenham, five miles away.

Police said they believed the idols were taken away by gamblers probably to ask the gods for help in winning lotteries.—Reuter.

Katmandu, Apr. 25.
Wolfgang Ditch, sick member of the Swiss Everest expedition, has recovered sufficiently to rejoin the expedition base camp on Khumbu glacier, according to a message reaching here today.

Ditch was left at Tyangphoch village while the rest of the expedition went ahead.—France-Press.

MAJESTIC

FINAL TO-DAY
AT 2.30, 5.20, 7.30
& 9.30 P.M.

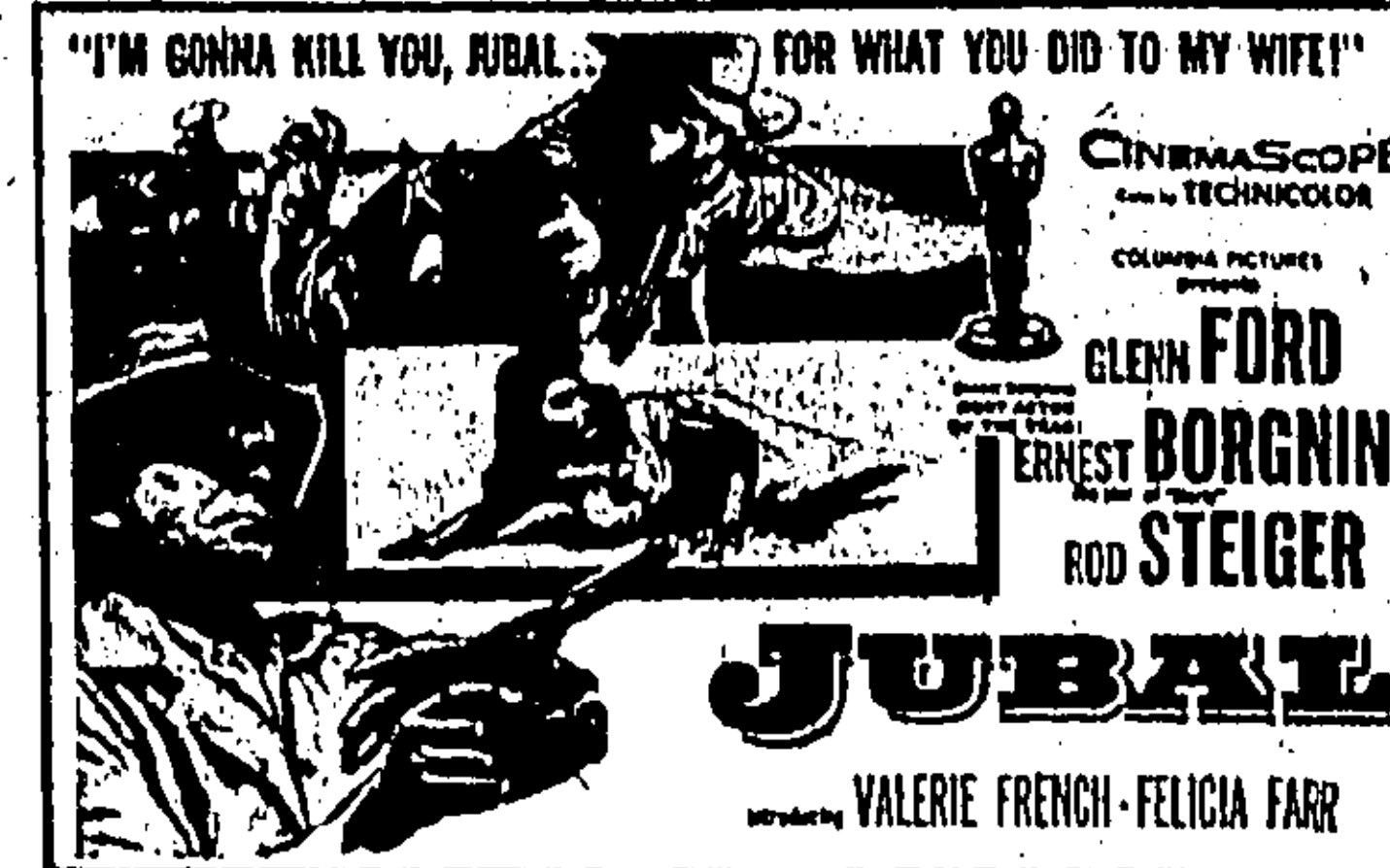


TO-MORROW!
Tom Ewell, Sherree North
in 20th Century-Fox
Cinemascope
"THE LIEUTENANT WORE SKIRTS"

DON'T WASTE WATER

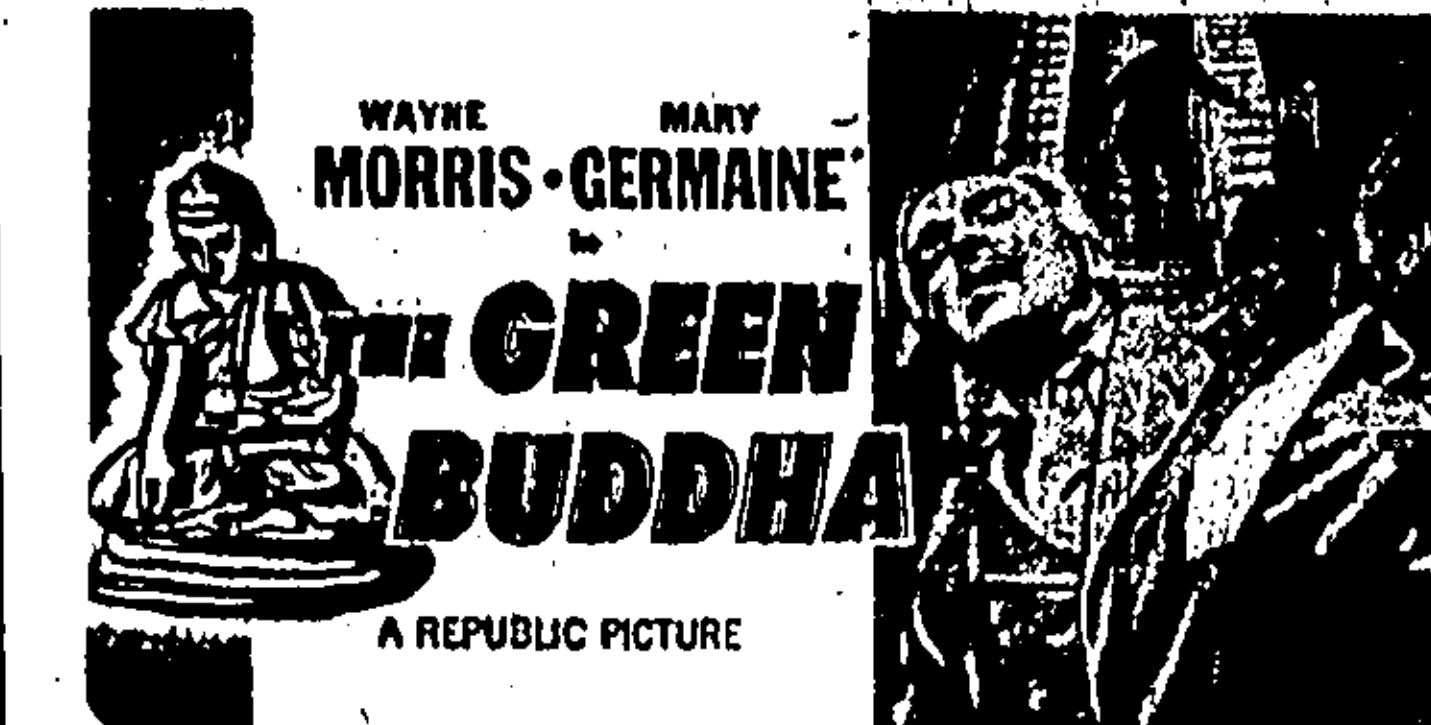
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FINAL TO-DAY
AT 2.30, 5.30, 7.30 & 9.30 P.M.



COMMENCING TO-MORROW

It Hits Like A Thunderbolt!



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AT 2.30, 5.30, 7.30 & 9.30 P.M.



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A Comedy by DENNIS CANNAN

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TO-NIGHT 8.30 P.M.
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Bookings at: Swindons, Kowloon, Moutries, Hongkong, and at the door.

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Hongkong Birds (Herklots)	35.00
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It's Fun Finding Out — 2nd series (Bernard Wickstead)	5.00
Rupert Adventure Book	4.00
Rupert Magazines	1.00
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Points on Judging Jade	1.50
Outline Relief Map of China	.30
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Algerian Leader Loses Hope

Ingrid Bergman
In London

60 MOSLEMS KILLED

Constantinople, Apr. 25. A TOTAL of 60 Moslems were killed and 40 are missing as the result of the massacre in the Summan region of central Algeria on Saturday. It was learned today.

The raids by local recruited irregulars led by rebels were spread over right Kabyle villages. According to information coming from the region, the raids had the opposite effect to that intended, and only roused the anger of the local population, so much so that further attacks last night on several villages were quickly beaten off. Meanwhile, it was reported that the Batna-Constantine bus was attacked and set on fire this evening, about nine miles from Batna. A European passenger was kidnapped by the attackers.

An armoured patrol was on the scene quickly and after putting out the fire, took the bus to Batna.—France-Press.

RUSSIAN FISHING PROTEST

Oslo, Apr. 25. A Soviet protest has been made to the Norwegian authorities at Kirkenes, at the extreme north of Norway, against alleged violation of Soviet territorial waters by Norwegian fishing boats. It was learned here today.

The Soviet authorities alleged that the Norwegian vessels had been fishing in Russian waters in the Gulf of Jacobshavn under the protection of a fishery boat. The Norwegian authorities said the vessels were not in Soviet waters.

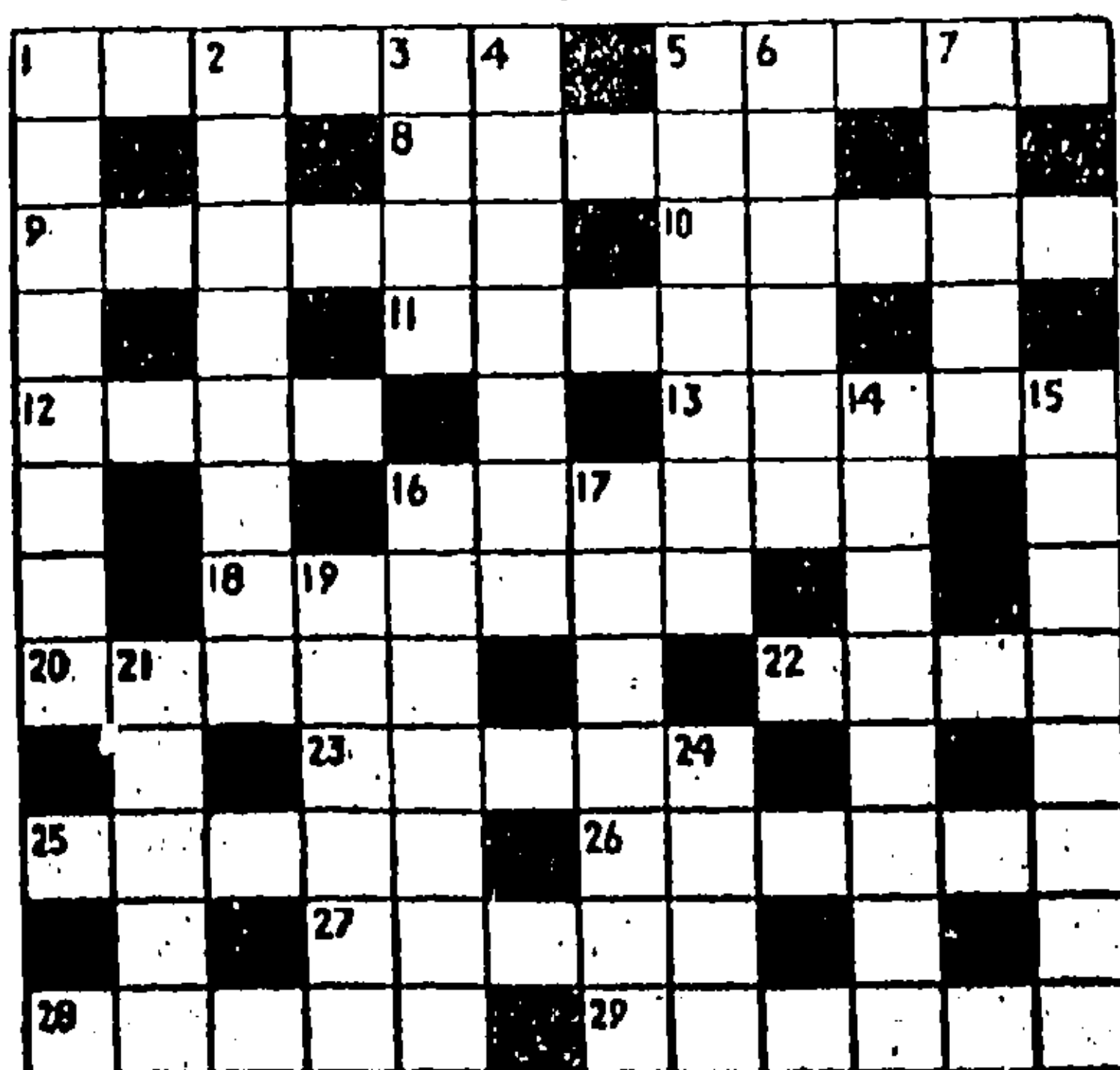
No frontier line has been marked between the USSR and Norway in this region where relations between the two frontier authorities have been described as "pleasantly friendly".—France-Press.

ROMULO IN HOSPITAL

Washington, Apr. 25. The Philippines Ambassador to the United States, Carlos P. Romulo, is in the Army General Hospital in Washington, it was announced today.

The Ambassador was admitted late on Tuesday for treatment of a mild case of shingles. A hospital spokesman said his condition is not serious.—France-Press.

A British Crossword Puzzle



ACROSS

DOWN

- 1 Have a high opinion of (6).
- 2 Prepared (5).
- 3 Take over (6).
- 4 Brigand (6).
- 5 Watch (5).
- 6 Hair-potter (6).
- 7 Tandy (4).
- 8 Dominion (6).
- 9 Command (6).
- 10 Required (6).
- 11 Pitcher (4).
- 12 Nurve (4).
- 13 Fissures (5).
- 14 Wide (4).
- 15 Hammer (6).
- 16 At no time (6).
- 17 Goes in front (6).
- 18 Roll down (6).

- 1 Walk (8).
- 2 Unvaried sound (8).
- 3 Downpour (4).
- 4 Came in (7).
- 5 Venerated (7).
- 6 Banishes (6).
- 7 Bore (8).
- 8 Took notice (8).
- 9 Killer (8).
- 10 As well (7).
- 11 Moor plant (7).
- 12 Commission (6).
- 13 Not so good (5).
- 14 Ancestor (4).

YESTERDAY'S CROSSWORD.—Across: 1 Edited, 5 Sacks, 8 Post, 9 Precip, 11 Zest, 12 Starch, 14 Plot, 16 Limit, 18 Error, 19 Pans, 20 Earned, 24 Upper, 25 Mirage, 26 Evil, 27 Dared, 28 Tempt, Down: 1 Empty, 3 Dies, 5 Epic, 6 Desert, 8 Steep, 9 Customs, 7 Salsola, 10 Cello, 12 Resound, 14 Prosper, 15 Ordered, 17 Inner, 19 Permit, 21 Mile, 22 Dawn, 23 Meas.

UN INTERVENTION OR FRENCH CRISIS MIGHT HELP

Geneva, Apr. 25.

The Algerian nationalist leader, Messali Hadj, has "lost hope for a Franco-Algerian reconciliation unless there is United Nations intervention or a government crisis in France," it was announced here today.

El Abed Bouhafa, who represents the North African Liberation Committee in the United States, brought that message from Messali, whom he visited at his residence on the Atlantic island, Belle Ile, earlier this week.

40 Soldiers

Bouhafa came to Geneva for conferences with another liberation leader, Moulay Merbah, secretary-general of the "National Algerian Movement," who fled from France last month when he was threatened with arrest after the movement had organised strikes and demonstrations throughout the country. Merbah attended the Brussels meeting of the Confederation of Free Trade Unions Executive, which discussed the Algerian problem, before coming to Geneva.

Bouhafa said he found Messali surrounded by 40 soldiers, who guard him around the clock in two hour shifts, and four policemen who sleep in the residence.

Eisenhower Appoints Ambassadors

Washington, Apr. 25. President Eisenhower today nominated new ambassadors—all career diplomats—to Argentina, Chile, and the Philippines.

The President sent to the Senate for confirmation the following nominations:

Mr Willard L. Beaulac, now Ambassador to Chile, to be Ambassador to Argentina.

Mr Cecil B. Lyon, now Assistant Secretary of State for Latin American affairs, to be Ambassador to Chile, succeeding Mr Beaulac.

Mr Albert F. Nufer, now Ambassador to the Philippines, Mr Nufer would succeed Mr Horner Ferguson, former Republican Senator from Michigan, who recently was appointed to the Court of Military Appeals.—Reuter.

Independence

"Messali considers that these manoeuvres, like the attempt of the Press and the French Government to divide the Algerian nationalist movement, are bound to fail completely."

"The Algerian people who are fighting for their freedom will never lay down their arms until the day when French recognises the independence and dignity it has just granted to their Moroccan and Tunisian brothers."—United Press.

CARRY WAR INTO FRANCE

Washington, Apr. 25. The State Department declined to comment today on the threat of an Algerian Nationalist leader, Ferhat Abbas, to carry war "into France itself."

A Department spokesman said the Government had not received official reports on this subject from Cairo, where Abbas recently joined the Algerian National Liberation Movement.

Privately, some officials were inclined to think that Abbas, in making this statement, was trying to ingratiate himself as much as possible with leaders of the Algerian movement, such as Ben Bella, who allegedly directs the insurgent operations in Algeria.

They said Ferhat Abbas' Nationalist Party in Algeria had declined in strength and popularity since the years just following World War II, when he was a considerable figure in Algeria.

They believed that Ferhat Abbas, by joining the National Liberation Movement in Cairo, probably hoped to rehabilitate his political fortunes and at the same time make an impression on his former followers in Algeria.

Not Agreed

Ferhat Abbas is one of several Nationalist leaders who recently joined the movement in Cairo and to officials here it seemed evident they must seek ways to consolidate themselves with the Cairo leaders of the movement, who might look with suspicion on late-comers.

They did not believe that this declaration by Ferhat Abbas was made in effect on the Algerians in France, who are chiefly under the influence of another Nationalist leader, Messali Hadj, who in turn does not agree with the leaders of the movement in Cairo.—United Press.

Lowell Thomas Ike's Coronation Representative

Washington, Apr. 25. President Eisenhower today appointed Mr Lowell Thomas, commentator, Mr Virginia Bacon and Mrs Virginia Bacon as his personal representatives for the coronation of King Mohendra of Nepal at Kathmandu on May 2.

The US Ambassador to India and Nepal, Mr John Sherman Cooper, will represent the President during the ceremonies which begin next Monday, and continue until May 6. He will not, however, be able to attend the coronation itself, as he will be in the United States for consultation at that time, the White House stated today.—France-Press.



Film actress Ingrid Bergman arrived in London incognito last week, having travelled overnight on the boat train from Paris. Her husband, director Roberto Rossellini, is to set up home in London, and will direct a new film starring Richard Burton. Ingrid—seen striding along the busy Strand, unnoticed by passers-by—will also soon be filming in England.—Express Photo.

'SOVIET UN DELEGATION SPY RING'

Washington, Apr. 25. Republican Senator William Jenner (Indiana) acting Chairman of a Senate inquiry subcommittee, today accused the Soviet United Nations delegation of being the headquarters of Soviet spying in the United States.

Speaking to the Press after a session of the subcommittee, which considered the departure from the United States for the Soviet Union of five Russian seamen, who originally were refugees in America, Sen. Jenner said the committee had asked the State Department to take the necessary measures to deal with the position.

He said the United Nations could not be used as the headquarters of Soviet spying nor as the centre for kidnappings which were made on American territory.—France-Press.

CASTLES BECOME MUSEUMS

Prague, Apr. 25. Former castles in Czechoslovakia are being adapted to house museums, reports Czeleka, the Czechoslovak news agency.

The castle in Hruby Rohozec, for instance, is being turned into a museum of Czechoslovak glass. An exhibition of lace will be staged in Vamberk.

Similar museums of Czech music, the theatre and national literature have also been planned.—China Mail Special.

NOW NORM FOR SHAVE

Belgrade, Apr. 25. A reader of the Split newspaper Slobodna Dalmacija (Free Dalmatia) complains in a letter to the editor about the introduction of a norm of 10 minutes for a shave in the local barbers co-operative.

He had been going there regularly for five years, but recently found the shave he was getting was not nearly so close.

On asking why, "I was told that it was because of the norm. I learnt that a norm had been set of 10 minutes for a complete shave, which, considering the poor razors (the barber's assistants have to buy them themselves), cannot in my opinion be achieved."—China Mail Special.

Objections To Atom Station

Brussels, Apr. 25. The people of Neder-over-Hembeek near here are angry because they were not consulted before the Government decided to build Belgium's first atomic power station on their doorstep.

They have protested in their local council, asking what steps the Government intends to take to protect them from radioactive waste products and radioactivity in the atmosphere. He has said the site of the power station.—France-Press.

Morocco To Have 15,000-Army

Paris, Apr. 25.

Newly-independent Morocco is to have a national army of 12,000 to 15,000 men by May 12, usually well-informed sources said today.

They would be the first independent Moroccan troops since 1912. The 44-year-old French protectorate in Morocco was ended last February.

Agreement on the formation of the army was concluded by French and Moroccan delegations at current talks here on future military co-operation between the two countries.

French Assistance

The first units of the new army will be made up of "Goums"—infantry units of the French Army composed exclusively of Moslems.

The army will have engineers, artillery and tanks.

French officers and non-commissioned officers will assist Moroccan troops, particularly in the technical units.

The sources said the new army may also include units of the armed forces of the former Spanish zone, and of the Riff rebels who waged guerrilla war against the French in the last weeks of the protectorate.

A few questions had still to be settled, including the status of the French cadres.

French Equipment

Prince Moulay Hassan, elder son of the Sultan, and Chief of Staff of the "Moroccan Royal Armed Forces," and M. Redda Guadria, the Moroccan Defence Minister, who have been taking part in the negotiations, will leave Paris for Rabat tomorrow.

The new army is to have mainly French equipment. Many Moroccan soldiers will be trained in France.—Reuter.

Stalin Still Great Marxist

Paris, Apr. 25. Stalin was described as still being one of the greatest Marxists by the latest issue of the Moscow review Kommunist, quoted here today by Tass.

The review said: "It would be erroneous to interpret the criticism of the personality cult as a renunciation of the works of Stalin who still remains one of the greatest Marxists."

Recognising Stalin's merits in the Marxist ideology, the review stressed that it was essential to take in Stalin's works, "that which is valuable while submitting to a critical revision all his other erroneous ideological positions."—France-Press.

RED ATOMIC LECTURE

London, Apr. 25. The Soviet scientist, Igor Kurchatov, today lectured to more than 300 British atomic scientists on "physics generally and Russian atomic developments."

Kurchatov, who came to Britain with the visiting Soviet delegation, spoke to the British atomic research centre at Harwell, Berkshire.

He gave the talk at the end of a series of talks and a symposium.—France-Press.

Civil Rights Proposals Approved

Washington, Apr. 25. The Judiciary Committee of the House of Representatives has approved President Eisenhower's proposals on civil rights, including problems of racial segregation.

Administration bills making the proposal were approved in face of Southern opposition, which had forced two postponements of action in the past nine days.

The legislation now approved for consideration by the full house, calls for:

1. Creation of a bipartisan civil rights commission.
2. Creation of a civil rights division in the Department of Justice under its own assistant Attorney General.
3. Enabling the Attorney General to bring civil suits in federal courts to prevent or stop deprivation of voting or other rights, and making it easier for individuals to bring their own cases into federal court.—Reuter.

Demonstrators Arrested

New Delhi, Apr. 25. Thirty-four more people were arrested near Parliament in Delhi today for demonstrating in favour of a merger of Bombay City in the new Maharashtra state.

Inside Parliament, the House of People (Lower House) was debating for the second day a Government bill to reorganise state boundaries which proposes to keep Bombay as a separate, centrally-administered unit instead of linking with Maharashtra.

Forty-one demonstrators were arrested yesterday.—Reuter.

Poujadists Unseated

Paris, Apr. 25. Two more Poujadist deputies were invalidated today by the National Assembly. They were Edgar Cochet, who was replaced by an independent, and Jean Baylac, who was replaced by a Radical.

The Assembly also decided to appoint a committee to investigate election procedure in the Aube Department, where a seat is being contested between a Radical and a Poujadist.—France-Press.

ALLEGED CLOTHING GRAFT

Nixon's Campaign Manager To Appear

Washington, Apr. 25.

The Senate Investigations Subcommittee decided today to subpoena Mr Murray Chotiner, one of the top 1952 election campaign managers for the Vice-President, Mr Richard Nixon, to testify in its inquiries into allegations of graft or corruption in Government clothing contracts.

The sub-committee chairman, Senator John McClellan, (Democrat, Arkansas) said the subpoena would be issued next but he did not say when Mr Chotiner would be called to testify. The Senator indicated it might be next week.

Refused To Answer

Mr Chotiner's name entered the sub-committee's inquiry, when it was alleged he received 5,000 dollars as a fee for "professional services" to Mr Herman Kravitz, a key figure in the investigation.

Mr Kravitz, under questioning by the committee today, invoked the constitution's fifth amendment protection against possible self-incrimination in refusing to say why he retained Mr Chotiner as his lawyer in 1953.

On similar grounds he refused to answer numerous other questions, including a direct query as to whether he ever made "any payoffs to Government officials" in connection with contracts for clothing.

Impossible To Appear

Mr Kravitz was convicted in 1954 of misappropriating valuable furs provided by the Government for making parka hoods for army uniforms and was fined 5,000 dollars.

At the hearing today he invoked the fifth amendment protection 148 times.

The sub-committee's counsel, Mr Robert Kennedy, had reported that Mr Chotiner sent him a telegram last night saying business pressure made it impossible to appear at this time.

Later, Senator McClellan said Mr Chotiner might change his mind and testify voluntarily and in that case no subpoena would be issued. He declined to say what information the group sought.

As A Lawyer

In addition to his activity on behalf of Mr Nixon, reports published in California said Mr Chotiner also worked in the 1940 and 1952 campaigns of Senator William Knowland of California, the Republican leader in the Senate.

Mr Chotiner has told reporters he was simply employed by Mr Kravitz as a lawyer.—Reuter.

Bonn, Apr. 25.

Herr Franz Josef Strauss, West German Minister for Atomic Affairs, will visit the United States for two weeks in May to negotiate for American help in building West Germany's first atomic pile, on which work is to be started next month at Karlsruhe, and for American deliveries of uranium.—Reuter.

ISRAEL-JORDAN INCIDENT

Commission Blames Both Countries

Jerusalem, Apr. 25. The Israeli-Jordan Mixed Armistice Commission today ruled both Israel and Jordan to blame for last Wednesday's border incident in the Lashish area when one Israeli soldier and one Jordanian guard were killed. Another Jordanian guard was wounded.

The contradictory version of the incident given by Israel and Jordan were not accepted, the United Nations Truce Supervision headquarters announced tonight.

Jordan claimed that an Israeli patrol crossed into Jordan territory while Israel claimed the Jordan guards had crossed into Israeli territory and attacked the Israeli patrol.—Reuter.

DIPLOMAT GAOLED

Madrid, Apr. 25. Spanish diplomat Vicente Gilbau, who was formerly employed in the Spanish Foreign Ministry, was gaoled here today for a year, fined 10,000 pesetas (about \$250) and suspended from public functions.

He was found guilty of writing and secretly distributing "propaganda material considered offensive to the authorities."

Three students charged with him were each sentenced to six months' imprisonment, fined 5,000 pesetas and suspended from public functions.

The charges arose out of disturbances at Madrid University on February 8 and 9.—France-Press.

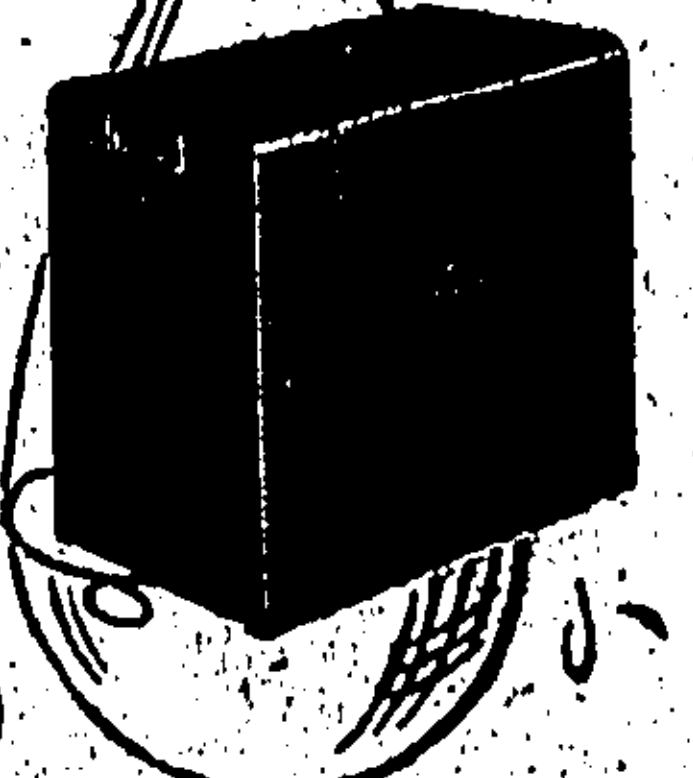
Stone Age Voyage

Copenhagen, Apr. 25. A Danish artist, 35-year-old Laugo Petersen, plans to make a 500 miles voyage round the Danish Islands of Zealand, Lolland and Falster in a copy of a stone-age canoe.

Petersen has already made his boat by hollowing out the trunk of a fir tree with fire. He hopes to show that primitive man was capable of making long voyages in such crude craft.—China Mail Special.

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34 YEARS DIVIDED LLOYD GEORGE FROM TRUMAN, YET BOTH FACED THE SAME CRISIS: THEIR PROBLEM WAS A HERO

By Robert Blake

THE publication of the second and final volume of Mr. Truman's memoirs completes one of the most important historical documents of modern times. Not only is it a revealing self-portrait of a great man but it contains a vast amount of inner information about the principal decisions in American and international politics during those turbulent years.

The one list of subjects, upon which Mr. Truman had the sole ultimate responsibility of deciding alone, staggers belief and to Greece and Turkey, the Marshall plan, support for Israel, the H-bomb, NATO, the Korean War.

Mr. Truman's decisions may not always have been right. For example, he overruled his military advisers on the question of Western support for a Jewish State, which might have driven the Arab countries into the arms of Russia, with all that this implies for Middle East oil supplies.

Counterblast

Nevertheless, the debt owed by the Western World to Mr. Truman is immense and he can be assured of a great welcome when he visits Britain this summer.

Mr. Truman is generous, in nature and in his opinions. But he leaves us in no doubt about his opinion of Dean Acheson, as "aching the truly great Secretaries of State" and his counterblast to Acheson's criticism (pp. 543-5) is well worth reading in full. He has unbounded admiration for General Marshall, one of the most astute and profound men I have ever known, and one of his few severities is a criticism of General Eisenhower for "cutting at the heels of the old us Senator McCarthy, a passage in praise of Marshall.

The Years of Trial and Hope 1946-1953, by Harry S. Truman. Hodder and Stoughton 10s.

backed by the isolationist and "China first" parties (groups which, oddly enough, largely overlap) and who had struggled throughout the war against Japan to induce Washington to look East rather than West, treated Truman with scarcely veiled contempt.

Headache

The problem of this "necessary and wise subordination" was to give Mr. Truman one of his worst headaches. Perhaps the most troubling part of the book is the story of the conflict with General MacArthur, which ended in April 1951 with the dismissal of MacArthur from all his commands.

All the elements of high drama are there. The general was a great conservative imperial pro-consul of a type more familiar in Britain than in America. Like the late Lord Kitchener, he sincerely knew his own country, which he had not visited for twenty-five years. This reverence, together with his brilliant military successes, gave him a popular glamour unsurpassed by any American soldier before or since.

MacArthur believed that the Korean war could be won cheaply and efficiently by blockading the China coast and bombing beyond the Yalu river, and he prophesied the notion that such action would start World War III.

He may have been right. No one can know the correct answer. But Truman, backed by General Marshall and Bradley and the whole "European" party in Washington, was not prepared to take a risk which, whatever the outcome, would irreversibly divide the U.S.A. from the United Nations on whose behalf the Korean war was being waged.

MacArthur, who was

backed by the isolationist and "China first" parties (groups which, oddly enough, largely overlap) and who had struggled throughout the war against Japan to induce Washington to look East rather than West, treated Truman with scarcely veiled contempt.

A meeting at Wake Island did not improve matters. The general saw Truman notes without comment, greeted him wearing an unbuttoned shirt and "a cap that had evidently seen a good deal of use" and on the way to wait for the prearranged luncheon party.

The full rights and wrongs of MacArthur's dismissal remain controversial, and his own account now published differs at material points from the President's.

But, broadly, Truman was confronted with the same problem which faced Lloyd George in 1917 with regard to Haig: namely how to dismiss a military hero from whose outlook on strategy he profoundly differed.

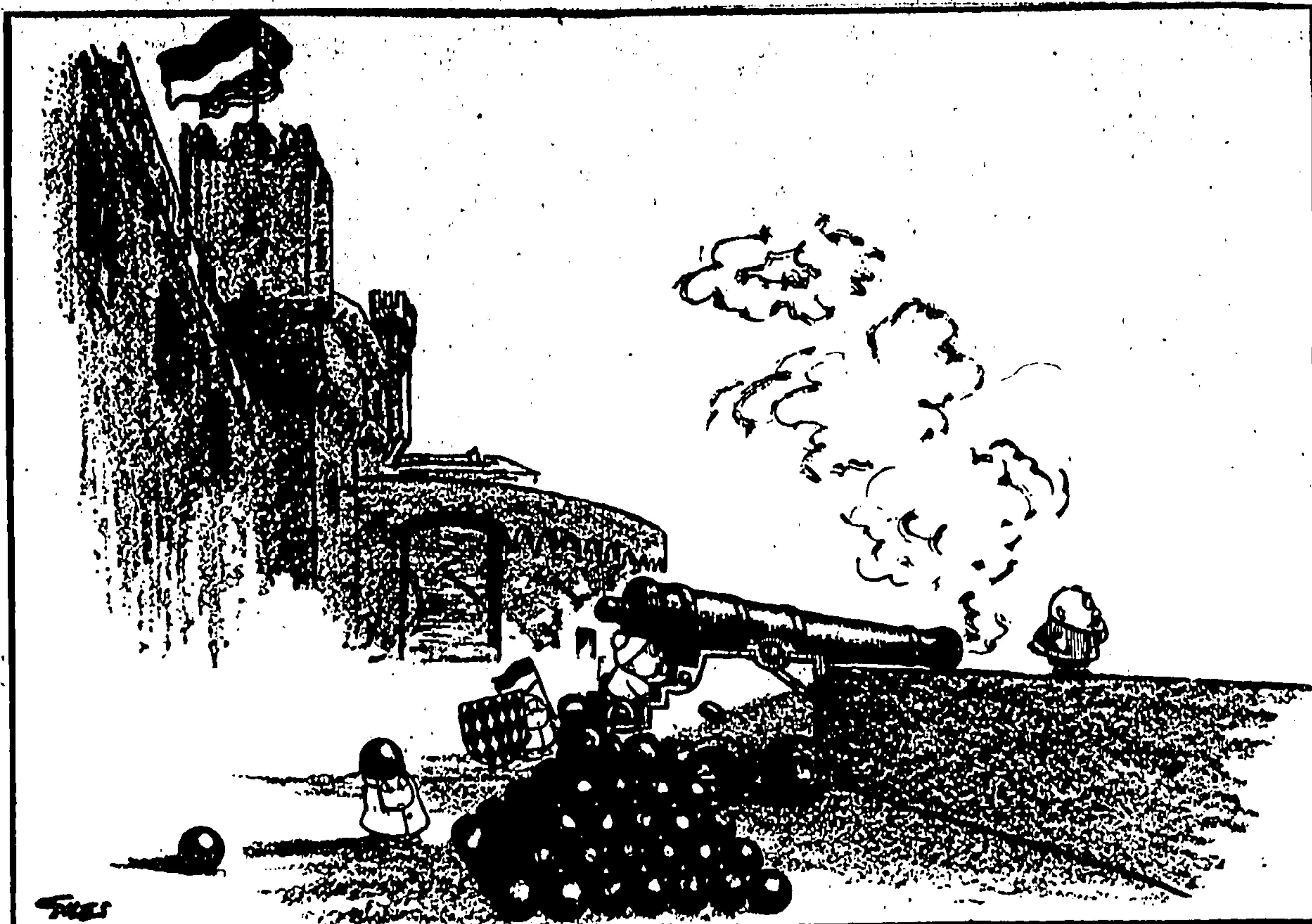
But, unlike Haig, MacArthur frankly flouted the civil authority in a manner which could not be ignored and which, indeed, played into Truman's hands. He virtually appealed to Congress over the President's head. For a moment he seemed to have succeeded and as the echoes of MacArthur's famous farewell speech to the nation died away, the President's popularity touched rock bottom.

Challenge

But not for long it was in reality the general, not Mr. Truman, who had, in the latter's words, "lost contact with his own people." Mr. Truman never made that error. Fundamentally he had the backing not only of Americans but of the whole free world in the methods he used to meet the Communist challenge in Korea.

As he himself says stunning up the whole story: "This challenge had to be met and it was met. It had to be met without plunging the world into general war. This was done."

For this alone Mr. Truman has earned the undying gratitude of the Western World.



"That's handy—a whacking great hole in Lady Docker's yacht!"

London Express Service

WHAT A SURPRISING CHANGE IN THE MORALE OF MY SALLY BOWLES (I SAID MORALE)

Twenty years ago a young Englishman named Christopher Isherwood wrote a series of stories about life in the Germany that went Nazi. A character in these stories—the determinedly immoral Sally Bowles—has since (through the hit play "I Am A Camera") come to symbolise the atmosphere of THAT Germany. THIS WEEK another young Englishman, George Gale, has been observing life-as-it-is-lived in the present Germany; exploring the human motives that have brought about its "miracle" prosperity and (to Britain) dangerously high production. Like Isherwood, he has gone as a "human camera"; like Isherwood he has built his picture around a portrait of A GIRL.

REPORT ON THE GERMAN 'MIRACLE' ... by GEORGE GALE

Gottingen SAT among the tumbling bottles of champagne and beer and the girl beside me said: "Is there any reason why I shouldn't kill myself?"

My face was flour-white, there was soot beneath my eyes. My greased hair dropped around my neck. It was festival time, fancy-dress time, the time for easy statements.

The girl said: "If you were me would you kill yourself?" I thought about it. The girl had lost all her family, her home, her possessions. She came from Danzig but was now a refugee in Gottingen where we were talking while the Harry Lime theme twanged.

She had no money. She belonged to a professional family,

was clever and pretty, but would have been happy to char. She was quite without hope. Also she was in love with a great big blond German with a leather coat who had done very well on the black market and was (like myself) a student at the university.

She did not think the big blond man was in love with her because he was always chasing after other women and because he beat her.

SUCCESS

WELL, I thought about this girl. I could not see any particular reason why she should kill herself, and said so.

A week later I learned that she had attempted suicide, and I suppose I was more flattered than ashamed.

That was in the spring of 1950, in Gottingen.

I have just come back to Gottingen. I asked about

this girl. She did not kill herself after all. Instead, she married the big blond man, who has now got himself a fine and flourishing business selling flowers.

They are prosperous. They are doing well. I don't suppose she ever thinks of killing herself these days.

It almost looks as though something similar has happened to Germany. It has, suddenly become the biggest success of the postwar world. Instead of thoughts of suicide and death, it is now flowers for the living.

"The shop window is good, isn't it?" said the woman I came to Gottingen to see.

She had been my landlady. In 1950 rooms were rationed and she had to open her flat to people sent to her by the lodgings office. She got me.

I went back to the flat, which was the ground floor of a big

house. She had moved. The house was now surrounded by new white houses where the garden had been.

Further away beside the woods the woman and her husband had taken a new house.

She made me a cup of coffee. In 1950 coffee was like gold and when it was used it only coloured the water. The coffee she made me today was strong.

She talked about Germany. "Yes, it is far better now, but it looks better than it is. My sister has to live on £10 a month."

"You remember the people in the cottages down the road? Here—those who once had thousands of acres in Pomerania. He is still alive, but will never get a job. Will never have any money again. There are millions of refugees who are too old, or too broken, to get jobs."

"But it is much better?" I queried.

"Oh yes, it's better. But everything is so dear...."

CAKES

SHE talked as a British housewife would talk.

"But whatever you say, obviously it is much better," I said.

"Yes, yes. But it is very difficult for people on fixed incomes, and pensioners, and so on. And anyway there are far too many pensioners of one sort or another and then there are all these refugees. They come in, but they cannot work."

"Who is better?" I asked.

"Germany is better, and the people who make things, and sell things. They are better. And the workers in the factories. They are better. But they buy so much on hire purchase that they cannot go on strike for fear of losing their washing machines."

The streets are full of new German cars; the cake shops bulge with rich, elaborate cakes. My landlady has a new house and does not have to take in lodgers any more. There is even talk of reducing income tax.

It is marvellous. I went to the cellar underneath the flat which I rented. It was full of things, as full and empty. It was full of things, as full and empty.

I talked to the waiter, who said he did not make any more now than he did 80 years ago when everything was much cheaper. But—

"Yes, Germany is doing very well. And some people are doing very well. The people who are selling things. You see, we are so short of everything in Germany that people who sell things can make their own money."

Sally Bowles: This was the 1930 version...

A man who sells rice crispies said, too, that it was a "miracle." I asked them all why. The man who sells rice crispies said:—

"Well, now, first it is the help of the Western States, especially the United States. And then it is our working. The way we work. We work very hard, and we can sell everything we make."

A schoolteacher said: "It is also because we have not had very much in the way of defence to pay for. All our factories can make things to sell in the shops. And we work hard."

Well, it may only be chance, but the first Germans I saw working—they were digging a ditch in the alfalfa—was stopping to regard, as idly as any English roadman, the passing of traffic.

Then I saw some men building a house, and they were discussing football in a big knot at the foot of a ladder. And, also, if may only be chance, but most people say here what they say in England—that you can't save, that taxes are too heavy, that there is nothing to look forward to or work for but better or more TV.

GUILTY

THE difference is the "miracle." I in Germany they think there has been a miracle. Or at any rate my landlady, the waiter, and the man who sells rice crispies all think there has been a miracle. And they don't expect it to last either.

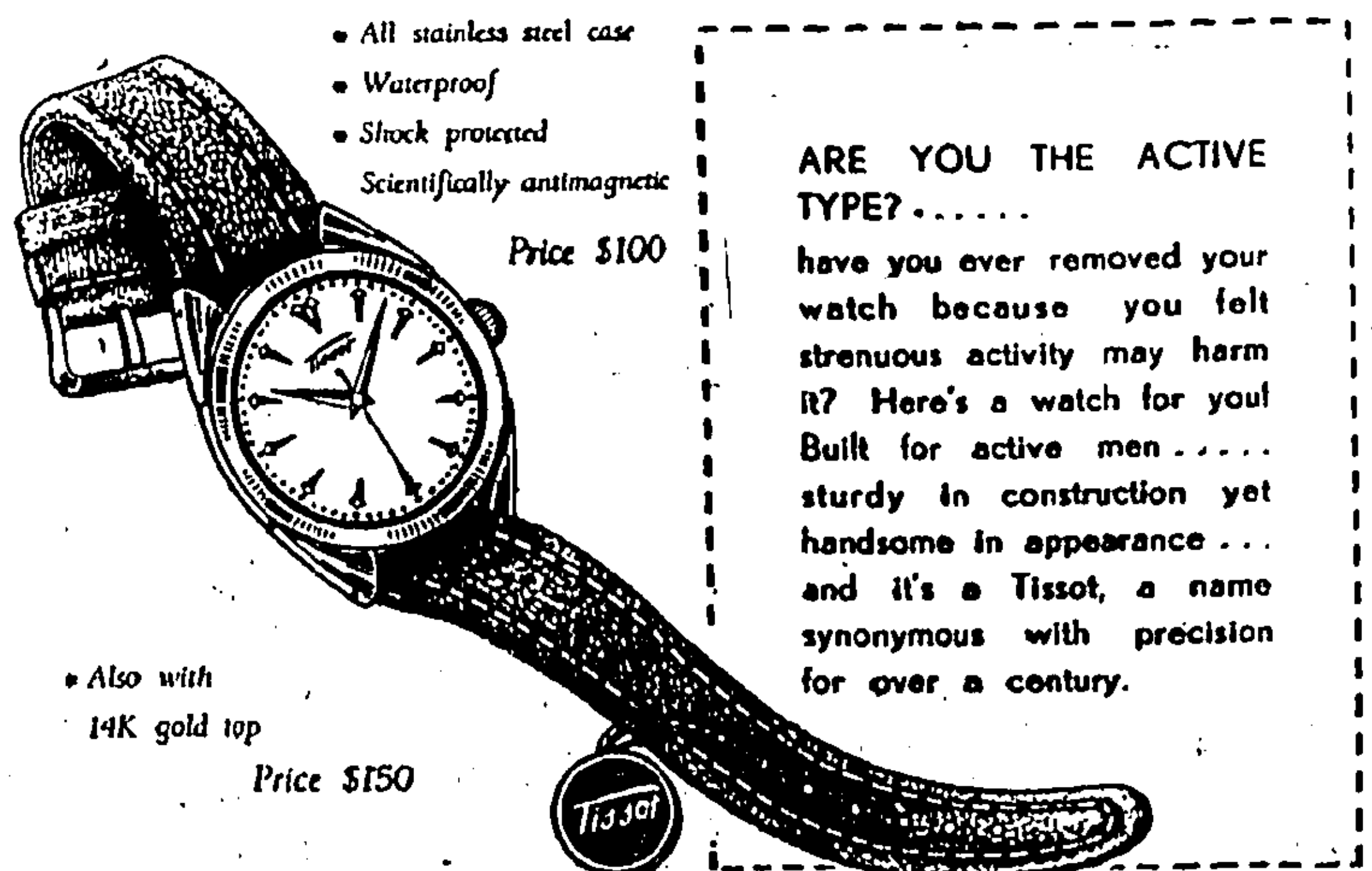
And there are the millions of refugees, whom nobody likes because they are expensive and because they are dreadfully poor.

They try not to think about these things too much. They feel guilty about them, just as they feel guilty about their success. So instead, they talk of the "miracle" of the German economy.

Perhaps it is a miracle. Perhaps a miracle saved that girl I met with six years ago from killing herself.

I don't believe in miracles. I don't yet know why Germany is doing so well. But I do know that the girl married her big blond German instead of killing herself, and now, in Berlin, she is in their own golden cage of rice crispies.

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'I LOVE LUCY'—THEN IT'S 'I LIKE IKE'

From JAMES COOPER

NEW YORK Party plans for a five-minute presidential election campaign this year were announced recently. No more lengthy speeches; no more harangues—thanks to TV.

With 340 more TV stations than at the last election years ago, they plan to canvass through the living-room screens. Cost: \$25,000,000.

Their appeals will follow such top shows as "Dragon" and "I Love Lucy"—but they must last only five minutes. They fear viewers will switch to another channel otherwise.

And, after all, Lincoln's address at Gettysburg took less than three minutes....

SHOW shopping on Broadway, Britain's Jack Hytlen has had no fewer than nine New York offers for his West End revue "La Plume de ma Tante."

GAMBLER Elmer Perry, aged 61, was shot dead while talking to a woman friend in his car in Beverly Hills, California, near where his old associate racketeer "Bugsy" Siegel was slain several years ago.

DUZZED 1.—The 380 people of Virginia City, Nevada, have turned down a plan to install dial telephones because "without operators" no one would

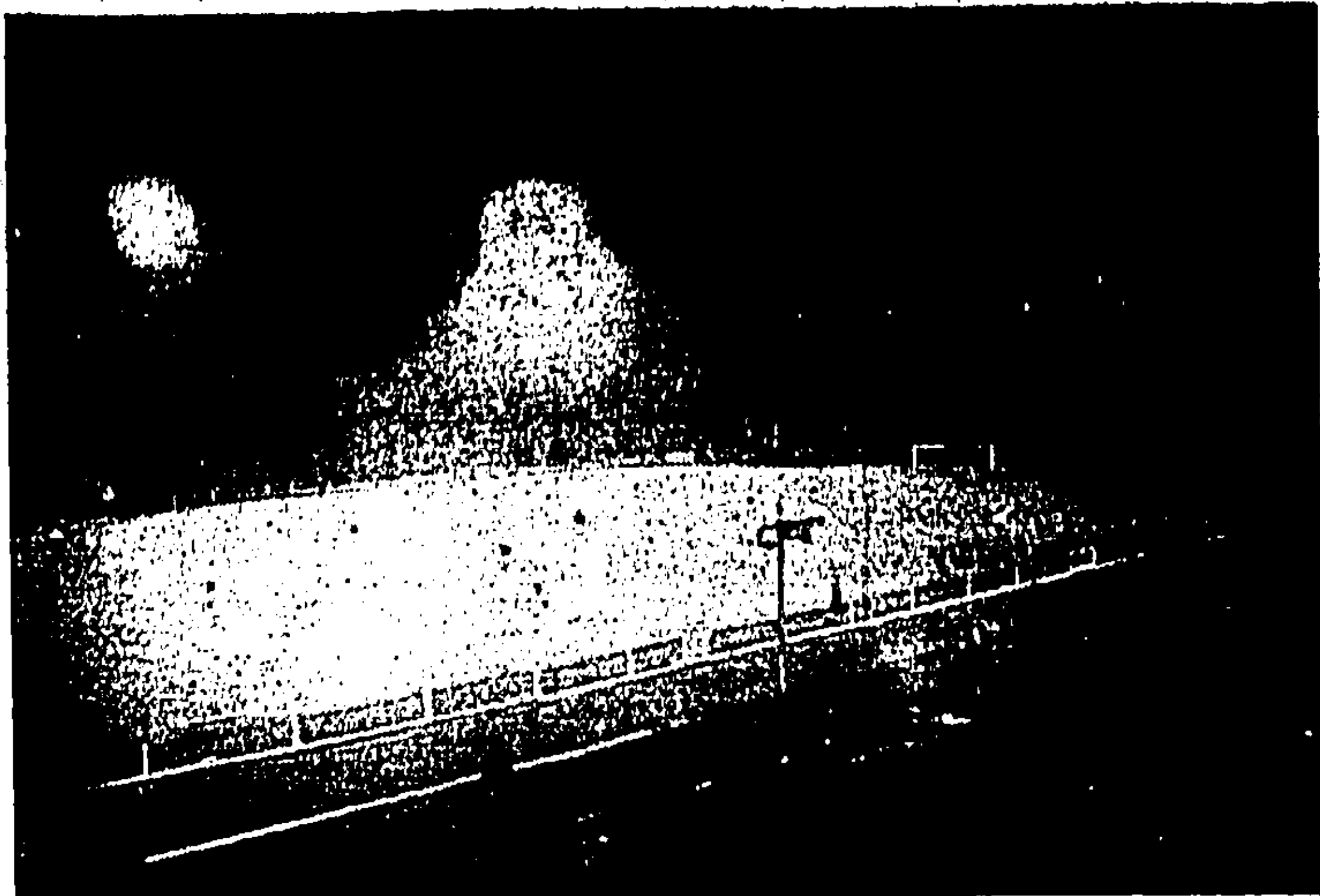
know where everyone else could be found."

BUZZED 2.—Party lines in Tablona, Utah, have been ditched with a device that cuts off even local calls after four minutes.

PROGRESS—on the first anniversary of the Salt Lake Basin O'Connor, of the U.S. Polio Foundation, says there will be enough vaccine this summer to halve paralytic polio cases and to reduce them to "a negligible number" in 1957.

PENDING.—One report: I never finished reading UNO's "Age and sex patterns of mortality." Ideally, death should occur at the end of a movie or less lengthy period of life.

FLOODLIT SOCCER WITHOUT TEARS



By the light of the new GEC floodlighting system at Wembley spectators on every side of the field can see every detail of play. Distant players stand out brightly against comparatively dark backgrounds. An asset for referees is the ease with which, by means of special wide-angle lights, the lines and linesmen are illuminated clearly in all parts of the field.

BRITISH HARD COURTS TOURNEY

Five Nations Represented In Last Eight Of Men's Open Singles

Bournemouth, England, Apr. 25.

Five nations — Australia, United States, Denmark, Sweden and Britain — were represented in the last eight of the Men's Singles after today's play in the British Hard Courts Tennis Championships here. There were no upsets in either the Men's or Women's Singles and all the seeded players reached the quarter-finals in both events.

The last eight in the Men's event, in draw order, are Lewa Hoad (Australia) v Billy Knight (Britain); Ham Richardson (United States) v Ulf Schmidt (Sweden); Torben Ulrich (Denmark) v Bob Howe (Australia); Roger Becker (Britain) v Budge Patty (United States).

Howe and Ulrich both had to fight for every point before getting through to the quarter-finals. The Australian beat Alan Mills, a Lancashire county player, 3-7, 6-2, 2-1, 6-2, 10-6 and Ulrich beat British Davis Cup player Michael Davies, 4-6, 9-7, 6-4, 6-3.

INTERNATIONAL SOCCER

Brazilians Suffer Their First Defeat In European Tour

Milan, Apr. 25. Italy thrashed Brazil by three goals to nil in their football international here today. The swift, precise movements of the home team completely mastered the complex passing patterns of the visitors who were disappointing.

Today's defeat was the first sustained by Brazil on their seven-match European tour which ends with the match against England, at Wembley, on May 9. Previously they had beaten Portugal (1-0) and Austria (3-2) and drawn with Switzerland (1-1) and Czechoslovakia (0-0). They meet Turkey on May 1.

The crowd which packed the San Siro stadium saw a Brazilian attack almost casual by comparison with the lively Italians, and not until the final ten minutes was there any real danger from the South Americans.

Italy's first two goals were both scored by toraway centre-forward Giuseppe Virgili—the first after 14 minutes and the second in the 63rd minute. The third goal came 14 minutes from the end when Brazil's centre-half De Sordi cracked the ball past his own goal-keeper in an attempt to clear an Italian raid.—Reuter.

CCC Team For Valley Trophy Match

The following have been selected to represent the CCC in the Valley Trophy match against the HKFC at the CCC on Sunday, April 29, commencing 3.30 p.m.:

N. G. Barros, G. Madar, P. K. Lau, J. B. Landolt (skip), W. M. Rouss, R. K. Pavri, G. A. Souza, A. E. Coates (skip), A. M. Soares, W. J. Vredin, C. C. Ma, F. O. Madar (skip), C. K. Sung, T. A. Leonard, G. Hong, Choy, B. L. Leonard (skip), L. Silva, R. O. Baker, W. C. Ogley, C. H. Harker (skip), Mrs. S. Silva, Mrs. L. Hong, Choy, Mrs. I. Souza, Mrs. S. Rosolier (skip).

Six British players reached the last eight of the Women's Singles. Overseas qualifiers were Miss Darlene Hoad (United States) and Mrs. Jennifer Hoad (Australia).—Reuter.

EARLIER MATCHES

One round behind the rest of the field, due to late arrival, Ham Richardson of the United States went through his second round match in the British Hard Courts Lawn Tennis Championships here today with a 6-2, 6-1, 7-5 win over Australian Brian Beaven.

The win put Richardson into the last sixteen. In a third round match, from which the winners enter the last eight, Sweden's Ulf Schmidt beat Pablo Eisenberg of the United States, 6-3, 6-4, 6-3.

Other third round Men's Singles results: Billy Knight, Britain beat B. J. Bucknoll, Britain, 6-1, 6-2, 6-0; Roger Becker, Britain beat Oliver Provan, Britain, 6-3, 6-2, 6-2.

Women's Singles third round (winners entering last eight) Darlene Hoad, United States beat Miss P. J. Wheeler, Britain, 6-1, 6-2; Miss Angela Mortimer, British holder of the title, beat Miss Heather MacFarlane, Scottish international, 6-1, 6-0; Mrs. Jennifer Hoad, Australia beat Miss Edmondson, Australia, 2-0, 6-4, 6-3.

HOME SOCCER RESULTS

London, Apr. 25. Results of tonight's Association Football matches were:

DIVISION TWO

Lincoln City 2 Stoke City 1
Division Three South

Gillingham 2 Colchester U. 1
Sheff. Wed. 2 Brighton & H. 1
Norwich City 0 Wrexham 2
Reading 1 Exeter City 2
Southend U. 1 Watford 0
Swindon Town 0 Queens Park R. 0
Torquay United 0 Aldershot 0

DIVISION THREE NORTH

Barnsley 4 Mansfield Town 2
Sheff. Albion 4 Wokingham 1
Grimsby Town 2 Wrexham 2
Halifax Town 2

Irish League 0 English League 2
Scottish Division "B"
Ayr United 1 Stenhousemuir 0
Dundee United 1 Dumbarton 1
Hamilton Academ. 4 Brechin City 1
Aberdeen 1 Albion Rovers 2
Motherwell 4 Berwick Rangers 0
Queen's Park 3 Cowdenbeath 0
St. Johnstone 3 Brechin City 0

Scottish Division "A"
Aberdeen 2 Aberdeen 2
Dundee United 2 Dundee United 2
Hamilton Academ. 2 Hamilton Academ. 2
Motherwell 2 Motherwell 2
Queen's Park 2 Queen's Park 2
St. Johnstone 2 St. Johnstone 2

WHO'LL HIT THE SUMMER HEADLINES?
SMITH IS CERTAIN TO HEAD
JOCKEYS; ACROPOLIS MY
HORSE OF THE YEAR

Says JAMES PARK

Even after it is all over there is not always general agreement about the Champion racehorse of the Year. So it seems like begging for trouble to try and forecast this year's Champion before the race has really started. I shall have two strings to my bow. Douglas Smith, as the Champion horse-pusher, and Acropolis, as my Horse of the Year. And if it comes off it will be a double in more senses than one, as Doug Smith will ride Acropolis in all his races.

The first half of the double is a certainty, having decided. You do not normally expect a flat-race jockey to get crooked. It is the jump boys who have to take all the knocks. Yet Doug Smith has already been "on the floor" this season. It is not likely to happen again.

OVERWHELMING

The chances of Doug Smith being the Champion jockey for the third year running are overwhelming. First claim is held by Lord Derby. There will not be so many winners from that quarter this year, as it is now a private stable. I should say Jack Watts, Lord Derby's new trainer, will be satisfied if he can win about 30 races with the 28 horses he has in training.

Doug's second claim is held by Geoffrey Brooke, who saddled 98 winners last year. This time Geoffrey has charge of 78 horses. I would not be so bold as to say he will win as many races this time, but he doesn't miss any opportunities.

So, through Watts and Brooke, I have found close on 90 winners for Doug Smith. There are heaps of other opportunities outside his stables. With his handy weight of 1st. 7lb. Doug is in great demand.

There are times when he finds himself a little overwhelmed and has to choose between three or four offers of a mount in the same race. But he is a shrewd judge.

TOTALLY DIFFERENT

Acropolis is a totally different proposition. A year ago I might well have nominated him as the Horse of the Year. What happened? He jarred himself when beating the clock in a run—his solitary opponent ran out of the course soon after the start—in the Newmarket Stakes.

He could not do a single strong gallop after that, and went to the post for the Derby without having done even one mile and a half spin. He ran third on not even half a preparation.

Horses seldom make all the running in a mile and a half race at Ascot. Acropolis tried to accomplish the feat in the £25,000 King George VI and Queen Elizabeth Stakes and was plied by a head. The race went to Vimy.

Limping Woman
Golfers Holes
In One

Ermeo, Transvaal. For three weeks Mrs. Ellice Crozier, a keen Ermeo golfer, was laid up with a fractured right leg. Then she lost patience and hobbled on to the local course for a round of golf with the leg still covered in plaster. She registered average scores until she drove from the 12th tee—and holed in one over a distance of 135 yards.—China Mail Special.

European Water
Ski Championship
August 17-19

Copenhagen. A European Water Ski Championship is to be held here between August 17-19 under the auspices of the Danish Water Ski Association. Water skiers from 14 countries, including Britain, are expected to take part.—China Mail Special.

WORLD RECORD
HAMMER THROW

London, Apr. 25. Mikhail Krivososov broke his own world record for the Hammer throw at the All-Union Athletics meeting in Moscow today with a throw of 60.85 metres (200 feet 1 1/2 inches), reports Tass, the Soviet News Agency.

Krivososov's official World record of 64.33 metres was set in Warsaw last August, but a month later he reached a distance of 64.52 metres (211 ft 1 1/2 in) in Belgrade and this is still awaiting ratification.—Reuter.

HORSE OF THE YEAR?



All the grace and dignity of a thoroughbred are expressed in this quiet pose of Acropolis owned by Alice, Lady Derby, grandmother of Lord Derby.—Reuterphoto.

SPORTING PROFILE

MR DERBY—THE MAN WITH SIXTY-EIGHT JOBS

By MARSHALL FALLOWS

The horses are thundering round Tattenham Corner, their thudding hooves scarcely seeming to touch the turf... the tense, crouching jockeys are jostling their mounts into favourable positions for that mighty effort in the straight...

Those last three furlongs, covered amid a continuous, deafening hullabaloo from half a million throats, seem endless... The whips are out... three horses flash past the post almost in line as the din reaches a crescendo... another Derby has been won and lost... with only the inquest to follow. The homeward trek begins.

But pause awhile, you millions who have enjoyed this glorious spectacle on the lovely, flowing Downs of Epsom... Frust and ponder on the incredible amount of work that Mr Derby and his assistants put in to make the Epsom classic the world's most famous horse race...

Major John Watts took over from Mr Charles Langlands as Mr Derby—Epsom Clerk of the Course, the man with 68 jobs—in 1954 after seven years as Assistant Clerk of the Course. Before the war he spent 13 years with Weatherbys, the Jockey Club registry office, where he learned the administrative side of racing.

FOUGHT IN BURMA

At the outbreak of war Major Watts joined the Royal Artillery and in 1944 was seconded to Intelligence. He specialised in interpreting aerial photographs and finished up with the Fourteenth Army in Burma.

The major had three years' farming in Western Australia before going to Epsom. His Epsom task is a complicated one since the races are run on a Metropolitan common.

A parliamentary Act of 1936 laid down regulations which are responsible for many of his unusual duties.

Co-ordinating the arrival of the Queen from Tattenham Corner to the split-second reception at the entrance to the Royal Box is achieved with the precision of a military operation.

Seven roads crossing the course must be made safe to race over. For this purpose 100 tons of clinker, 50 tons of coke breeze, 150 tons of tan, and 200 rods of cut grass are required.

Some 6,000 cars and coaches—to say nothing of up to 250,000 people on foot—have to cross the racecourse to the Hill.

TURF PROTECTED

Hundreds of temporary fixtures have to be checked, together with the six miles of ropes and stakes which are used to form car parks. Then there is the false running rail to be erected. This has to



The Derby will be run on June 6. The first regular Epsom meeting was held in 1730... the first Derby in 1780.

be put up from the bend at Tattenham Corner to the Paddock to ensure that the actual Derby Course is protected during this week's Spring Meeting. The false rail is set well away from the normal running rail so that Derby entrants race over turf which has not been trampled by other horses.

Out on the Hill, in the heart of Epsom Downs, the giant number frame has to be overhauled for mechanical faults.

This frame, visible in all enclosures, is telescopic. It disappears into the ground between race meetings to conform to the parliamentary Act which decrees that the beauty of the Surrey countryside must not be defaced.

organising the printing of 150,000 race cards for Derby Day is routine work for Major Watts.

Crowd dispersment is an important point. Major Watts bases his assessment on an air survey.

FUN OF FAIR

From this a scheme is drawn up and a map is squared marking even the pitcher to be allocated to showmen, jellied col merchandise, and soft drink pedlars.

Derby Day would not be right without the fun of the fair. Up to 300 policemen, of all ranks, have to be ordered to control the crowd.

The starter must have a hack to take him down to the gate. Enclosure badges have to be designed and an estimate made of the quantities required.

Contracts for printing even cover bed tickets for stable lads.

Licenses and licences must be considered, for a licence is necessary so that caterers may get their water across the Downs to make that necessary "cuppa" between races.

To ensure that the Epsom course is at its brightest on Derby Day, a maintenance staff piles paint brushes like the men on the Forth Bridge... finishing the job only to start all over again.

BOTTLE MENACE

Others look after all the mechanical apparatus, and constantly clear the Downs of the discarded litter of picnic parties. Broken bottles could be a costly menace to high-class thoroughbreds!

"Mr Derby" keeps an eye on it all and, for respite, takes an occasional stroll down to the Paddock to see that the flower beds are up to standard.

Sometimes, during a week-end, he relaxes in the Paddock by shooting arrows into a target.

Major Watts is president of the Surrey Bowmen, formed in 1770.

"Archery," he says, "is a restful sport." A man with as many tasks as Major Watts should know!

Did I say 68 jobs? Make it 68 plus. Last week he became Acting Clerk of the Course for all Ascot meetings this year.

—(London Express Service). (COPYRIGHT)

Southampton Wins

Southampton, Apr. 25. Southampton English Division Three South soccer club, beat the touring Uruguayan side, Rampla, by one goal to nil under floodlights here tonight after a goalless first half.—Reuter.

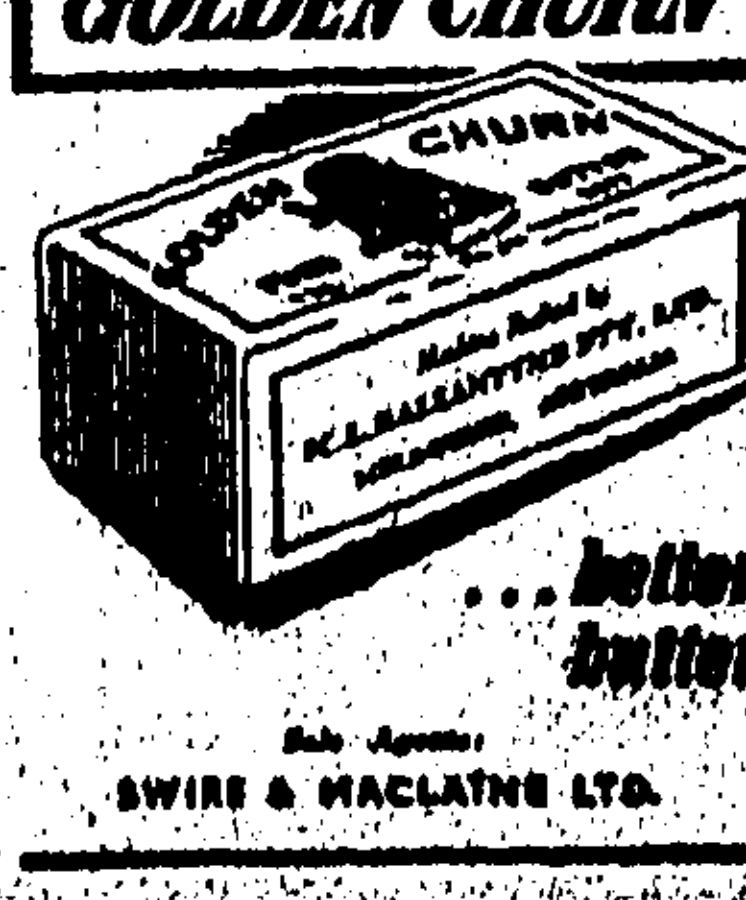
THE GAMBOLS



Barry Appleby



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THICK BLACK MARKING PENCILS \$2.00 per gross, 40 cents each. From "S. C. M. Post," Hong Kong and Kowloon.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES

Damaged cargo ex this vessel will be surveyed by Messrs. Goddard & Douglas at Horta Wharf from 10 a.m. on April 27 and 28, 1956, and consignees are requested to have their representatives present during the survey.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.
Hong Kong, April 25, 1956

To ADVERTISERS

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GERMANY

OLD COINS FETCH HIGH PRICES

Famous British Collection Sold

London, Apr. 25.

One of the most fabulous collections of rare and valuable coins ever assembled is gradually changing hands at a series of auction sales here.

The sales began last year, but so vast is the collection that the London auctioneers, who are handling the sales, estimate that it will take up to seven years before the last coin comes under the hammer.

So far, three portions of the collection have been sold for more than £100,000 sterling. A fourth portion will be sold in the autumn.

Pozzi Collection

The total revenue from the coins will certainly be many hundreds of thousands of pounds sterling.

The sales are part of the collection of Mr. Richard Lockett who died in 1950. A wealthy man, he started to collect coins of the British Isles in 1900. An important section of that collection was sold last year for £41,000 sterling.

In 1920 he saw the catalogue of the famous Pozzi collection of Greek coins, became fascinated by the subject, and built up what was to become one of the most magnificent private collections of Greek coins in the world.

Several price records have been broken already at auctions of his coins.

Final Record

In June last year, £2,000—then a record for a single coin—was given for an allectus aureus (287-293 AD) of the Roman mint.

But this figure was beaten three times in an autumn sale. A superb example of a Mediterranean Fourth Century BC gold one-third stater fetched £2,100. On the following day a Laontian silver tetradrachm, struck after the Carthaginian defeat in 479 BC, went for £2,200 sterling.

The final record was set up by Dr. Chinn on the third day when he gave £2,400 sterling for an Attic silver Syracuse 412 BC tetradrachm. The total realised on this four-day sale was £59,000.

At the June sale of English coins a Henry III gold penny, weighing 48½ grains, beautifully struck at the London Mint in 1257, fetched £1,050.

At the third and latest Lockett collection sale this year issues of Western and Eastern Europe and Scandinavia, and coins of the Crusades in gold, silver, and billon (silver and copper alloy) went under the hammer. The sale realised £18,750.

Rarest Coin

Outstanding prices were paid although the collection was not as important as those held last year. A Henry V mouton d'or was bought for a Continental collector at £800.

Another good price, £500, was paid for a half-hard d'or, Bonifacio, English coins from 1500 will be auctioned in the autumn.

The rarest coin owned by Mr. Lockett—an 11th century gold penny struck during the reign of King Edward the Confessor—has been given by his widow to the British Museum. Two of these coins are already there. A third is in Switzerland.

Coin collecting, one of the oldest of hobbies, has become increasingly popular in Britain since World War II. All over the country small clubs and societies are springing up. Coins with scarcity interest rarely, if ever, slump in price. For the sensitive, there is romance in their clipped and worn inscriptions.

"Oh, a guinea it will sink and paper it will float. But I would rather have a guinea than a one pound note." So ran a verse in 1818 when paper money was coming into use for the first time in Britain. Guinea coin collectors have since reaped a rich reward.

Need Patience

But general collecting received impetus as a result of striking coinage for the new reign. Soon after the Coronation of Queen Elizabeth II in 1953 dealers reported an exceptional demand for coins of Queen Elizabeth I. Now the demand has spread to other issues, although collections have tended more to specialisation. The formation of a good general collection would be beyond the means of most people today.

British coin collectors need patience. Nowadays it is rare to stumble on a worth-while find. Too many ancient British coins exist. The subsoil of England is littered with them. Occasionally a rarity comes to light. Two Edward II gold

florins dated 1344 were found by boys on a river bank. The coins are now in the British Museum. Americans show keen interest in British collections and bid keenly at London sales. The first United States coinage was minted in 1793 and first silver coins came a year later, although New Jersey still printed six shilling notes in 1776.

In the United States, a coin never becomes out of date. Even 1793 dollars can be used. In England, a silver coin is current only from the last issue of George III in 1816. Copper coins are current after 1800.

Only 8 Shillings

In any case an 1800 penny is worth two shillings sterling to a collector. A lucky man who found himself with a double-headed Elizabeth II shilling recently refused a £200 sterling offer for it.

The British sovereign, worth 20 shillings some 40 years ago, now fetches well over £3 sterling. But a £1 paper note, assuming it was worth 20 shillings in 1936, now has purchasing power of only about eight shillings.—China Mail Special.

Norway Frees Quislings

Oslo, Apr. 25

Four Norwegian Nazis who were sentenced after the war to imprisonment for life have been released on probation.

Three R. J. Englesang, J. A. Lippstad, and A. H. Stang—were members of the Quisling "government," and the fourth was a prison guard.

There are still seven Nazis serving life imprisonment in Norway.—China Mail Special.



King Frederick and Queen Ingrid of Denmark visited the lead mine at Mestervik, Greenland, on their way home from an official visit to Iceland. King Frederick is pictured left inside the mine with one of the workers.—Express Photo.

Spanish Govt Warns Strikers

Bilbao, Apr. 25.

Rastra Diaz of Biscay Province tonight issued a warning that factories closed down by Government order would remain shut until strikers changed their attitude.

The notice threatened further lock-outs if the workers persisted in the strike or go-slow tactics.

It added that factories already closed would only be opened when trades union delegates gave an assurance of good behaviour to the Government authorities.

The order said that workers would still have to make individual application for readmission to the factory owners.

Ten important enterprises employing nearly 10,000 workers have so far been shut down in Biscay Province to-day and yesterday.—France-Press.

SQUATTERS SEIZE ESTATES

Djakarta, Apr. 25.

A sudden increase in illegal land occupation in East Sumatra has been due to the population misunderstanding the effect of Indonesia's abrogation of the Dutch-Indonesian Union, according to the police.

Some people thought that following the end of the Union land belonging to Dutch enterprises had become "free land." One estate was invaded by 700 "squatters," another by 100 and a third smaller estate by 20.

Police said that they were taking "stern measures" to counter the squatting.—China Mail Special.

King Visits Lead Mine

Roman Legion Seal Found On Graves

Belgrade, Apr. 25.

Archaeologists have discovered seven Roman graves in a park near St Mark's Church in the centre of Belgrade, beside a Roman road leading from Belgrade, then known as Singidunum, eastwards down the Danube to the province of Dacia, now Rumania.

The graves bore a seal of a Roman legion and date from the Second to the Fourth Century AD. One was of a rich man, the other probably of poor people.

Unfortunately they were plundered by grave robbers, perhaps several centuries ago, while the sarcophagus of the rich man was damaged by workmen when underground telephone cables were first laid in Belgrade.—China Mail Special.

Canadian Editions Of US Magazines To Be Taxed

Ottawa, Apr. 25.

The most unusual and controversial feature of the Canadian federal budget for 1956 was imposition of a 20 per cent tax on the advertising revenues of the "Canadian editions" of certain American magazines of which Time and Reader's Digest are the best known.

The Finance Minister, Mr. Walter Harris, expressed grave concern over the fate of many Canadian magazines which have been driven out of publication. "Already," he said, "something like four-fifths of the magazines read in Canada are not Canadian and the proportion has been creeping ominously upward. I wonder if we could contemplate a time when there would not be any Canadian magazine, when our children could not read a magazine in which there would be Canadian stories based on Canadian history or Canadian fiction."

Few Pages

The new tax is, however, aimed only at so-called "Canadian editions" aimed specially at the Canadian market and carrying Canadian advertising which does not appear in the regular American edition.

No tariff has been imposed on foreign, including British, magazines in general and American magazines in particular.

In recent years a practice, pioneered by Time and Reader's Digest, has grown up of issuing "Canadian editions" containing a few pages of Canadian editorial matter, with the bulk of the publication taken from the regular American edition.

In this Canadian version, regarded by Mr. Harris as editorially produced, both Canadian and American advertising appears addressed solely to the Canadian market. The purely American advertising content is omitted.

Since it is a by-product, it involves much less editorial expense in its preparation and much smaller overhead costs. Canadian magazines have felt the competition particularly keenly since these special editions can offer advertising

space at rates below their own minimum profitable level. The new tax will be applied to such special editions, whether printed in Canada or not, and will mulct them of 20 per cent of the gross advertising revenue.

Will Be Reviewed

The new tax is aimed specifically at advertising and whether it is applied will depend upon the advertising content, not the reading matter. The magazines in question will have nine months in which to make up their minds whether they will continue to publish special "Canadian editions" or revert to their former practice of sending their regular American editions freely to Canada, since the tax will not be effective until 1957. Some may decide to discontinue, but the Reader's Digest is understood to intend to carry on with Canadian editions in French and English.

The Government stresses that imposition of this tax will not remove the competition for circulation in Canada provided by American magazines, but it will reduce their ability to compete for the Canadian advertiser's dollar. If it proves unsuccessful, the situation will be reviewed and still higher taxes are a possibility.

The daily press of Canada has been under no such pressure of competition for the advertising dollar, though those published at border points must face circulation competition from American papers.

Resist Invasion

The Government's new tax has met with a good deal of criticism from the daily press here.

Winnipeg Tribune says: "There is something distasteful about imposing a tax on a few publications for the benefit of other publications."

The Montreal Gazette, dislikes any tax on advertising, in principle, and feels that if the Government succeeds in imposing a tax on special editions, it may turn its attention to other advertising, such as in daily newspapers.

The Toronto Globe and Mail feels that publications should not expect government interference in their business and should resist such invasions.

The issue arose at a time when the cultural influence of the United States on Canada is under critical examination in connection with television and radio. The predominant position, attained by American periodicals here was noted by the Massey Commission on the Arts and Sciences.

Another Royal Commission, under Mr. Robert Fowler, is now examining radio and television with a view to determining whether and how the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation can obtain sufficient funds to maintain truly Canadian networks in the face of American programmes offered here, also as "by-products."

Very Exceptional

In his budget speech, Mr. Harris revealed that the Government was aware that it is treading upon "tricky ground" by introducing the tax levied at special Canadian editions of American magazines. "We have been considering this problem for some time," he said, "and feel that, in this field, very exceptional measures can be justified—measures that certainly could not be justified in any ordinary line of business or commerce."—China Mail Special.

MOTHER KILLED BY STONE

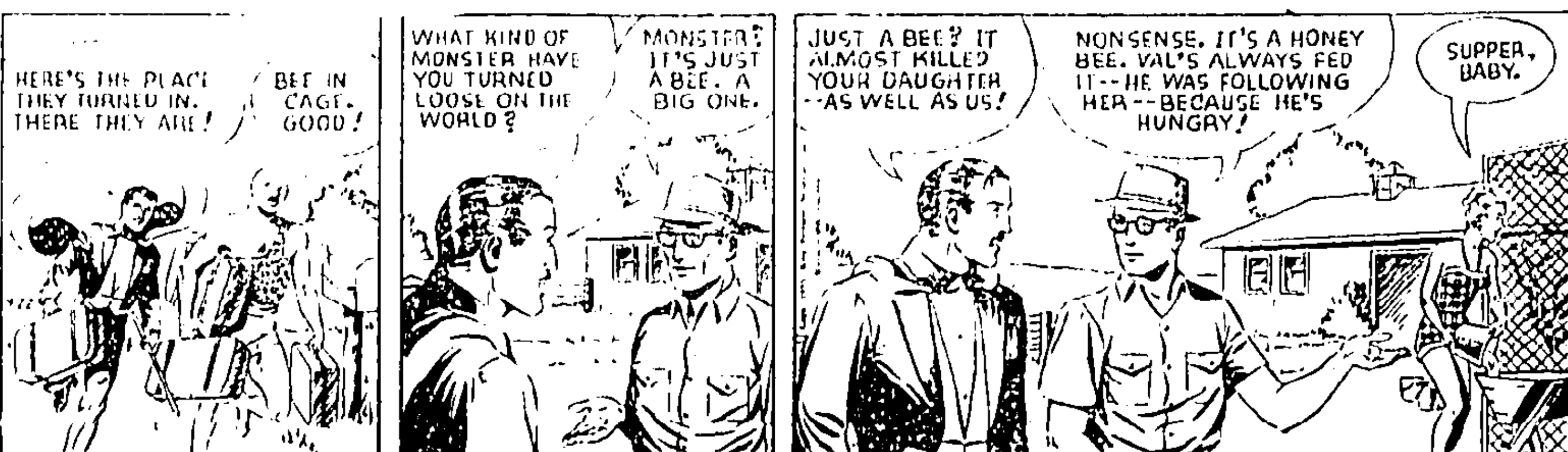
Coffee Bay, S.A., Apr. 25.
The ancient Greek myth of Oedipus and of how he unwittingly killed his father with a discus was tragically repeated here recently—but the victim was a mother.

Forty-six-year-old Mrs. Simon was on holiday at Coffee Bay from Johannesburg with her husband and two sons. One day she joined the boys on the beach. They were playing at "throwing the discus" with stones.

One of the "discus" stones struck Mrs. Simon on the head and she died within an hour.—China Mail Special.

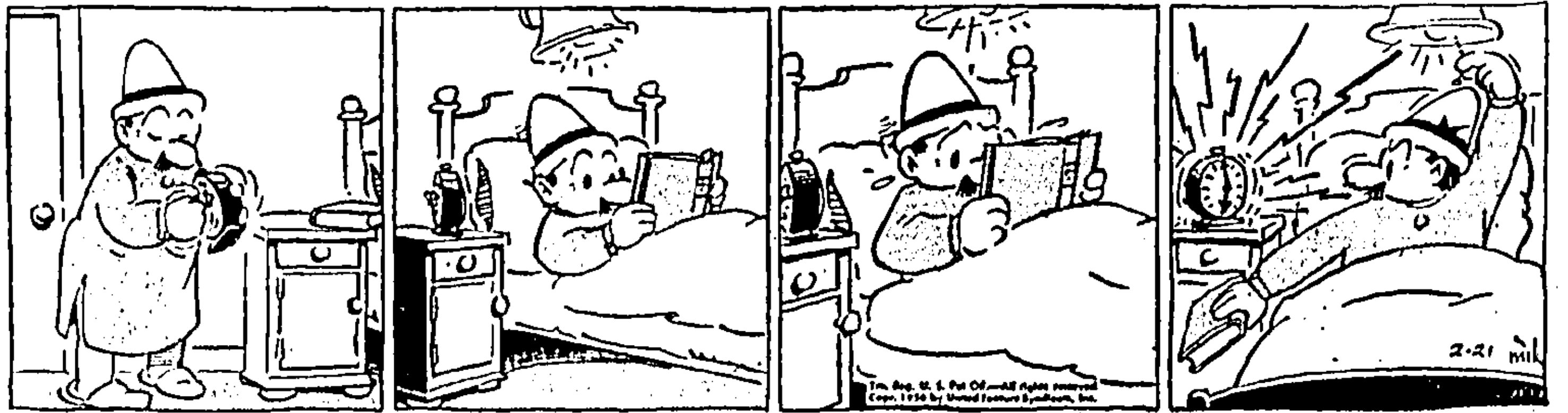
MANDRAKE THE MAGICIAN

By Lee Falk and Phil Davis



FERD'NAND

By Milk



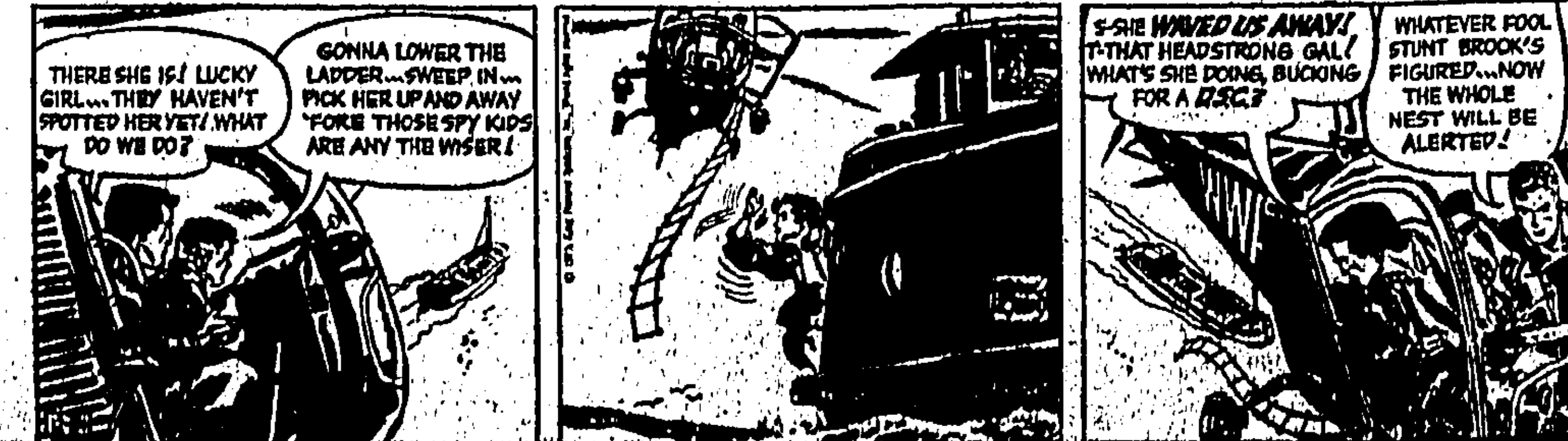
NANCY

By Ernie Bushmiller



JOHNNY HAZARD

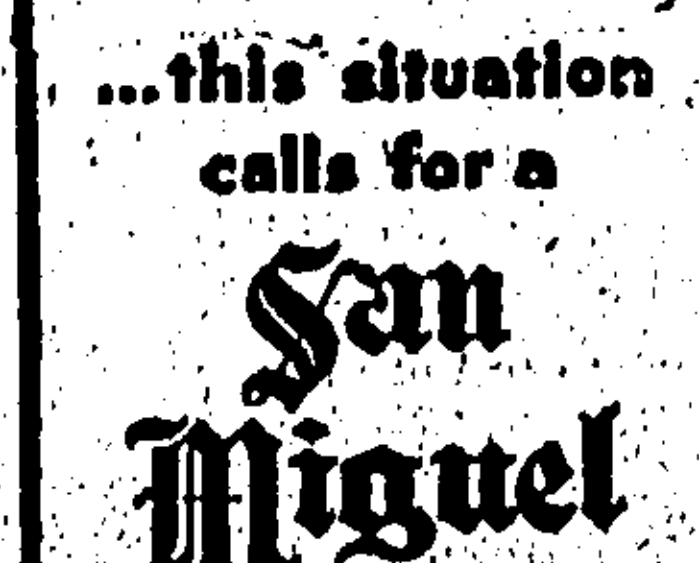
By Frank Robbins



Couldn't be fresher!



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CHINA MAIL

Page 10

THURSDAY, APRIL 26, 1956.

STARTS INSTANTLY
NEVER MISSES
SHEAFFER'S
CLICKER
MEDIUM & FINE
BALLPOINTS AVAILABLE

JOHN CLARKE'S CASEBOOK

Myrtle In Defeat

THE clerk of the court said: "You are charged with being drunk and incapable, how do you plead, guilty, or not guilty?"

Myrtle, in the dock at Clerkenwell, tried to collect herself for speech. She succeeded in doing so. "Drunk," she said. "No, no, this morning I plead not guilty."

"Evidence," said the magistrate, Mr. T. F. Davis. A policeman went into the witness-box and took the oath. Myrtle fumbled with the knot of the tartan woollen scarf round her head.

STATE OF COLLAPSE
"I WAS called to a tea-shop in the Pentonville Road," the policeman said. "I found the defendant in a state of collapse. I assisted her to the pavement, and released her. She made as if to fall and..."

"You mean she couldn't stand?" the magistrate asked. "She could just about stand," the policeman answered, "but she was all over the pavement. And her eyes were glazed and her speech was slurred. I carried her for being drunk."

"Any question," the magistrate asked Myrtle. "I'm a very sick woman," Myrtle answered. She looked ill. All colour was gone from her face, and her trembling was violent enough to shake her hair-ribbon spectacles down the bridge of her nose every few minutes.

THREE DAYS EARLIER
"DID she ask for a doctor?" the magistrate asked the officer.

"No, sir," the officer replied. "I asked, and they refused. Myrtle put in, 'I'd had no drink. I...' She seemed to lose interest in what she had thought of saying."

"Would you like to give evidence?" the magistrate asked her.

"No, sir," said Myrtle.

"I must find this proved," said the magistrate. "Is anything known?"

There was a number of recent convictions for drunkenness against Myrtle. Three days earlier, in the same court, before another magistrate, she had been discharged absolutely on the same charge.

A woman probation officer who had seen Myrtle then, came forward.

"This woman has been helped before, sir," she said. "We made arrangements for her to go into hospital, but she didn't go. When she was here earlier in the week I was asked to help her again. She said then that she meant to go into hospital, and had friends to stay with until she could be admitted."

"She's a chronic, isn't she?"

"Yes, sir. She should be seeing a doctor today, and he would have arranged for her to go to hospital. But it would take two or three weeks to arrange that."

THE DIFFICULTY IS
"THE difficulty is," said the probation officer, "that the shelter won't take people like this."

Myrtle was remanded for a mental and medical report. She gathered her shawl about her, and tremblingly left.

A little woman whom, in early middle age, life seemed to have defeated, whose looks still suggested she might once have known happiness and content. Perhaps the doctor would be able to restore to her those infinitely precious gifts.

CONTROL NOT POSSIBLE

(Continued from Page 1)

"While there is little likelihood of full agreement on the major issues still in dispute, it is understood that the communists are almost certain to register a distinct improvement in Anglo-Soviet relations."

The main obstacle to increased Anglo-Soviet trade had been the "jealous insistence" of the United States that Britain—unlike other Western European countries—should remain bound by the strategic embargo in all its rigidity.

The Soviet leaders are due to leave London tomorrow but they may return to Moscow by air instead of going back in the Soviet cruiser which brought them to England.

They will hold a press conference before leaving—Reuters.

STEVENSON AGAIN ATTACKS EISENHOWER

New York, Apr. 25.

Mr Adlai Stevenson charged tonight that President Eisenhower had failed to meet his sworn responsibility by refusing to give the US "moral leadership" in racial desegregation.

The Democratic presidential aspirant also scored the Republican administration for what he called its failure to see that the constitutional guarantee of the right to vote was effective throughout the country.

Mr Stevenson said that during the first two years of the Eisenhower administration, a "flood stage of hate and hysteria" reached its crest.

Mr Stevenson, in a televised speech at a \$100-a-plate campaign fund-raising dinner, vowed that if he were elected to the Presidency, he would work ceaselessly for civil rights for all.

"The time has come for the executive branch of the government, all of it from the President down, to remember that the bill of rights is our most precious heritage," he said.

MORAL LEADERSHIP
"The present administration, in my judgment, has failed to meet this responsibility. It has contributed nothing to the creation of an atmosphere in which this decision could be carried out in tranquillity and order."

"The President is above all a place of moral leadership. Yet in these months of crucial importance no leadership has been provided. The immense prestige and influence of the office has been withheld from those who honestly seek to carry out the law in the gathering storm and against rising resistance."

Refusing to rise to this great moral and constitutional crisis, the administration has hardly even acknowledged its gravity.

"It is the sworn responsibility of the President of this nation to carry out the law of the land."

HITS LOW MARK
Civil rights hit a low mark, Mr Stevenson said, in the days when the government "quaked" before Senator Joseph McCarthy and White House aides spoke of the President of this nation's "passion" not to offend anybody in Congress.

"Those were the days when books were banned and even burned in American libraries abroad," said Mr Stevenson.

"Those were the days of the number game, the sleight-of-hand operation intended to make the country believe that the Eisenhower administration had ousted from government a whole horde of Communists hired by the Democrats."

"Those were the days when some American citizens de-

manded that the Girl Scouts rewrite their manual and denounced the tale of Robin Hood as Communist propaganda." —United Press.

Mentally Ill Aliens Deported
New York, Apr. 25.

A group of 53 aliens, 95 per cent of them mentally ill, left by plane for Europe today and among them was the Hungarian-born composer, Paul Abraham.

The stocky, grey-haired Abrahams was one of the first to board the trans-Atlantic Airlines plane which left Idlewild Airport for Gander Bay, Newfoundland.

The plane, which is under charter to the US Immigration Service, reported a minor technical difficulty shortly after departure and returned to Idlewild for repairs.

Abrahams had difficulty walking up the ramp of the plane and had to be assisted. He is due to arrive in Frankfurt, Germany, on April 29.

Elaborate precautions were taken by the US Immigration authorities to ensure prompt and proper loading of the passengers who were being deported because of mental illness, tuberculosis and other diseases.

SIX WOMEN
Each of the aliens was escorted from buses which were parked near the foot of the air-liner's ramp. The aliens included half a dozen women.

Making the trip with them are three psychiatrists and two female and five male attendants, all skilled in caring for the mentally ill. Also aboard the plane was Philip Forman, chief of Detention and Deportation for the US Immigration Service in New York City, who is the originator of this type of deportation.

Mr Forman said that government officials of the countries where the aliens were bound had accepted responsibility for their care and this programme resulted in a saving of \$2,000,000 a year to the US government. He said the aliens were transported by plane with all possible speed to minimise travel anxieties sometimes found in the transport of the mentally ill.—United Press.

Boys Slain By Snake Worshippers
Calcutta, Apr. 25.

Members of a rare snake-worshipping cult in the North-east Indian state of Assam murdered five boys and roasted their attempts to draw blood when they were being worshipped as a sacrifice to their snake god, it was learned here today.

The report from Shillong, capital of Assam, where the incident was reported to the police, said the three boys were killed while resisting, the other two being burned to death when sheltering in a cowshed. The bodies of the other three were cut up and thrown into the fire.

According to legend, "U Thien," a snake god which the Khasi tribes of the area worshipped, was killed long ago by some of the tribes, who cut the serpent's body into pieces and distributed the fragments to all the tribes for them to eat.

One tribe, now known as "Nanghachens," refused to eat the god. Instead, they continued to worship the god, to whom they now make sacrifices of blood extracted from members of other tribes.—France-Press.

SIDE GLANCES By Galbraith



"I used to go with him, and I don't think they'll be married long enough for an expensive, permanent gift!"

Praya Tragedy: Inquest Verdict

Jury Recommends More Street Lighting

A recommendation that adequate street lighting be installed in the Western Praya area as soon as possible was made by a Jury of three men when they returned a verdict of accidental death at the inquest on a family of six before Mr W. F. Pickering at Central this morning.

The Jury said they found that Mr Lee Pak-chee, 38, his wife, Mrs Lee Yau San-bau, 38, and their four sons, Lee Pak-hoi, 14, Lee Ho-san, 12, Lee Hang-tsun, nine, and Lee Chai-chai, four, died as a result of drowning following immersion in the harbour when the motor car in which they were travelling ran off the road at Western Praya.

The family met their deaths on the evening of February 25. The car was salvaged at 10 a.m. the following day and the bodies were found inside the car.

Insp. M. H. Groome, who conducted the inquest, testified that he went to the scene on the evening of the accident and saw the two people who had made the report of the accident.

He tried to find the person who first made the report but failed.

On February 27, he arranged for Police notices to be broadcast over Radio Hongkong and Rediffusion requesting any witnesses, and in particular, the person who first reported the accident, to come forward.

There was no response. Insp. Groome also had detectedives make enquiries in Aberdeen village and at cinemas in the Western district without success.

FENCING INSTALLED
Very shortly after the accident, Insp. Groome continued, the road was made a one-way for west-bound traffic. Fencing had also been put up since the accident.

Insp. Groome added that he had also made enquiries for witnesses in the Tramway Company and found that there were no employees of the Company who had witnessed the accident.

The inquiry was then adjourned when the Coroner, the Jury and Insp. Groome went to inspect the scene. The hearing was resumed about 45 minutes later.

The recommendation was made by the Jury in a rider to the verdict.

Seriously Hurt
Serious head injuries were sustained by a pedestrian last night when he was knocked down by a commercial lorry in Ma Tau Wei Road near its junction with Ma Tau Chung Road, Kowloon.

The injured man is Leung Yuen-sang, aged 23 of 326, Nathan Road, 2nd floor.

Sailors Charged
Three seamen of the USS Helms, K.P. Pollock, 18, R.C. Jellison, 17, and "E. E. Wilshaw, 18, were remanded until tomorrow morning by Mr Hin-shing Lo at Central today on a charge of common assault.

They were alleged to have assaulted Chao To, 47, at Stubbs Road, yesterday.

Indian Embassy On Fire

Wessenaar, Holland, Apr. 25.

A roaring fire raged through the Indian Embassy building here tonight.

Firemen of The Hague nearby joined the local fire brigade in their efforts to get the fire under control, but the building was still ablaze late tonight.

Twenty fire hoses poured water into the blaze, which experts believed would last all night.

The Embassy is one of the finest old country houses of this swank residential suburb of The Hague.

The fire presumably started in one of the servants' rooms. It found ready food in the rich wooden panelling of the majestic house and its heavy wooden roofing.

The fire was discovered by the Ambassador's wife, who was praying in the private chapel of the house when she smelled smoke.—United Press.

Man Has Bail Refunded

Chan Ming-po, who was being released on bail of \$15,000 in connection with confidentially deportation, was discharged by Mr Hin-shing Lo at Central this morning and had his bail refunded.

Mr K. Y. Yung, of Messrs F. Zimmerman and Co., who represented Chan, said he had received a letter from the Secretariat for Chinese Affairs that the proposed deportation had been dropped. The letter was then produced to the Court. He added that the defendant was still a British subject.

Det. Insp. G. M. Olliphant confirmed the letter.

Fail To Arrive
Moscow, Apr. 25.

The Japanese government delegation due here for the urgent fisheries talks with the Soviet government failed to arrive tonight on an air flight from Helsinki as expected.

Rooms were reserved for the delegation at Moscow's luxury Sovetskaya Hotel but neither the hotel nor Soviet air-line officials could explain the delay.

Det. Insp. G. M. Olliphant said he began to practise on his own, said Mr d'Almada.

Application To Strike HK Solicitor Off The Roll

An application by the Incorporated Law Society of Hongkong for a Court order to strike a solicitor off the roll or to suspend him from practice was made before Mr Justice C. W. Reece, Senior Puisne Judge, in the Supreme Court this morning.

It was stated that the applicants relied solely upon an alleged breach of an undertaking by respondent not to practise on his own as constituting professional misconduct amounting to a reasonable cause for striking him off the roll.

Applicants were represented by the Hon. Leo d'Almada, QC, and Mr Victor Gittins, both instructed by Messrs Deacons.

Mr V. L. J. d'Alton appeared for the respondent.

Mr d'Almada said that the motion sought an order from the Court to remove or strike respondent from the roll or to suspend him from practice.

Counsel said that although respondent's name of necessity appeared both in the notice of motion and in the affidavit in support, it was obviously undesirable at least until a decision was arrived at by his Lordship that any reference should be made of the solicitor concerned by name in the Press.

His Lordship said he hoped members of the Press would take note of that and act accordingly.

Continuing, Mr d'Almada said that the motion was brought under section 33 of Chapter 159 which was referred to in section 36 of the same Ordinance which gave the Committee of the Law Society power to inquire into the conduct of a solicitor either on receiving a complaint or on any motion or order having any matter referred to it by the Court.

Counsel said he made mention of this for the reason that section 36 was referred to in the affidavit of Mr R. W. Dyer (Hon. Secretary of the Incorporated Law Society of Hongkong) in support of the application and the application was brought under section 33(1) of the Ordinance which empowered the Court on reasonable cause being shown to remove or strike from the roll or suspend from practice any solicitor.

MISCONDUCT
"It is our submission that upon the facts set out in Mr Dyer's affidavit the respondent is guilty of professional misconduct of such a nature as constituted reasonable cause for his being struck off the roll," Mr d'Almada said.

The facts upon which Counsel said he relied were:

That when the respondent was seeking admission as a solicitor, Hongkong he wrote to the Incorporated Law Society of Hongkong asking whether they were going to oppose his admission and whether, if they would, to use respondent's own words from an exhibit to which Counsel said he would make reference later more fully, recommend his freedom to practise as a solicitor here subject to any limitations.

Following upon this letter a letter was written to the respondent. Counsel said that the letter was not exhibited in Mr Dyer's affidavit but he would put it in now with his learned friend's consent.

Mr d'Alton said he had no objection.

CONDITIONS
Mr d'Almada said that this letter made direct reference to the letter from which he had given the Court an extract. He asked respondent to undertake to abide by such conditions as may be made by the Law Society in England.

As a consequence of that letter written to the respondent, he gave the Law Society the undertaking, dated July 22, 1955, which was exhibited to Mr Dyer's affidavit.

After reading the letter, Counsel asked the Court to note particularly condition (a) which was that the respondent was not to practise on his own.

Mr d'Almada said that respondent applied to be admitted a solicitor in Hongkong on February 11 this year. The undertaking obviously did not begin to be effective until respondent was admitted a solicitor because until his admission there could be no question whatsoever of his practising as a solicitor either on his own or otherwise.

Within two weeks or a little more after his admission as a solicitor, this undertaking upon receipt of which the Law Society did not oppose his application for admission, was broken by the respondent in that he began to practise on his own, said Mr d'Almada.

Those were the facts upon which Counsel said he relied in this motion. There were a number of other matters referred to in Mr Dyer's affidavit, some of them merely historical, in the sense that they showed how the matter arose; others were statements which respondent in an affidavit filed yesterday alleged to be false.

Counsel said that although he would deal with these allegations of falsity he would like to make it clear to the Court that he was relying solely upon "this breach of the undertaking" as constituting professional misconduct amounting to reasonable cause for striking respondent off the roll. He said he relied solely upon this because there was an admission by the respondent that he broke this undertaking.

Hearing is continuing.

Merchants' False Declaration
Zao-ming Zen, 47, a Shanghai merchant, of 112, Boundary Street, first floor, was fined \$1,000 by Mr Hin-shing Lo at Central this morning for making a declaration false in material particulars in an application for an export licence.

Another defendant, Tung Tsung-yuan, 52, of 92, Nathan Road, first floor, was fined \$100 for the same offence.

Senior Revenue Insp. L.C. Millington, prosecuting, said that on April 20, a party of Revenue officers visited a godown in Kowloon and found that the goods packed—147 bales of black plate—were of American origin whereas the export licence stated that the goods were of United Kingdom origin. The defendants, who made the application, were later arrested.

Insp. Millington added that during the investigation, the defendants had been helpful and co-operative to the Revenue Department. The maximum penalty was \$20,000 and one year's imprisonment, he said.

They pleaded that they made the application on behalf of Zen who furnished the information. Zen pleaded that he bought the goods from a company and was told that their country of origin was the United Kingdom.

Insp. Millington said the two licences did not relate to the goods that were being packed which, he said, were covered by two other licences.

Illegal Massage Shop Allegation
A man and three women were charged before Mr M. Morley-John at Central this morning on a charge of conducting a massage establishment without a licence.

The four defendants were Chiu Man-chun, 34, Tseng Ha, 30, woman, Fong Yuk, 32, woman, and Wong Chun, woman. They were alleged to have committed the offence at No. 6 Percival Street, second floor, yesterday.

They were remanded for two days.

Knocked Down By Car
A private motor car collided with a man in Hennessy Road at 6.50 p.m. yesterday. The pedestrian, Lee Man-kwan, aged 30 of 38A, Kowloon Tsai road, was seriously injured. He is now receiving treatment in hospital.

WATCH STOLEN
A wristlet watch was stolen from a Chinese woman outside the Ho Shing Restaurant, Western District, at about 6.50 p.m. yesterday.

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Mail Notices

The latest times of posting shown below are those for unregistered correspondence posted at G.P.O. Hongkong. Latest posting times elsewhere which, in general, are earlier than the times shown below, are indicated by enquiry at the local office. Registered articles are generally one hour earlier than the times shown below. Particulars regarding parcel mail can be ascertained by enquiry at any post office.

THURSDAY, APRIL 26
Pakistan, Middle East, Africa, Great Britain, Europe, 6 p.m.

Indonesia, 4 p.m.
Malaya, Ceylon, Pakistan, Aden, Middle East, India, Portuguese India, Persia via Karachi, 5 p.m.
Australia, New Zealand, 6 p.m.
Macao, 9 p.m.

FRIDAY, APRIL 27
Thailand, Burma, India, 8 a.m.
Formosa, Japan, Korea, Okinawa, 10 a.m.
Philippines, Australia, New Zealand, 3 p.m.
China, U.S.A., 2 p.m.
Korea, 2 p.m.
Formosa, 6 p.m.
U.S.A., 6 p.m.

Thailand, India, Pakistan, Middle East, Africa, Great Britain & Europe, 6 p.m.

SATURDAY, APRIL 28
Peking, Shanghai, Hankow, Kwantung, 10 a.m.
Thailand, India, Indonesia, Australia, New Zealand, Ceylon, Noon.
Philippines, 6 p.m.
U.S.A., India, Pakistan, Middle East, Africa, Great Britain, Europe, 6 p.m.
Malaya, Indonesia, Australia, New Zealand, 6 p.m.
Formosa, 6 p.m.
U.S.A., 6 p.m.

SUNDAY, APRIL 29
Macao, 1 p.m.

MONDAY, APRIL 30
China, People's Republic, 10.30 a.m.
Malaya, Burma, India, 1 p.m.
Thailand, 3 p.m.
Macao, 9 p.m.

TUESDAY, MAY 1
China, People's Republic, 10.30 a.m.
Philippines, 11 a.m.
Pakistan, India, Persia via Karachi, Noon.
Macao, 1 p.m.
U.S.A., C. & S. America, 4 p.m.
Malaya, Indonesia, 6 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 2
China, People's Republic, 10.30 a.m.
Macao, 1 p.m.
Japan, 2 p.m.
Macao, 6 p.m.

THURSDAY, MAY 3
China, People's Republic, 10.30 a.m.
Macao, 1 p.m.
Japan, 2 p.m.
Macao, 6 p.m.

FRIDAY, MAY 4
China, People's Republic, 10.30 a.m.
Macao, 1 p.m.
Japan, 2 p.m.
Macao, 6 p.m.

SATURDAY, MAY 5
China, People's Republic, 10.30 a.m.
Macao, 1 p.m.
Japan, 2 p.m.
Macao, 6 p.m.

SUNDAY, MAY 6
China, People's Republic, 10.30 a.m.
Macao, 1 p.m.
Japan, 2 p.m.
Macao, 6 p.m.

MONDAY, MAY 7
China, People's Republic, 10.30 a.m.
Macao, 1 p.m.
Japan, 2 p.m.
Macao, 6 p.m.

TUESDAY, MAY 8
China, People's Republic, 10.30 a.m.
Macao, 1 p.m.
Japan, 2 p.m.
Macao, 6 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 9
China, People's Republic, 10.30 a.m.
Macao, 1 p.m.
Japan, 2 p.m.
Macao, 6 p.m.

THURSDAY, MAY 10
China, People's Republic, 10.30 a.m.
Macao, 1 p.m.
Japan, 2 p.m.
Macao, 6 p.m.

FRIDAY, MAY 11
China, People's Republic, 10.30 a.m.
Macao, 1 p.m.
Japan, 2 p.m.
Macao, 6 p.m.

SATURDAY, MAY 12
China, People's Republic, 10.30 a.m.
Macao, 1 p.m.
Japan, 2 p.m.
Macao, 6 p.m.

SUNDAY, MAY 13
China, People's Republic, 10.30 a.m.
Macao, 1 p.m.
Japan, 2 p.m.
Macao, 6 p.m.

MONDAY, MAY 14
China, People's Republic, 10.30 a.m.
Macao, 1 p.m.
Japan, 2 p.m.
Macao, 6 p.m.

TUESDAY, MAY 15
China, People's Republic, 10.30 a.m.
Macao, 1 p.m.
Japan, 2 p.m.
Macao, 6 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 16
China, People's Republic, 10.30 a.m.
Macao, 1 p.m.
Japan, 2 p.m.
Macao, 6 p.m.

THURSDAY, MAY 17
China, People's Republic, 10.30 a.m.
Macao, 1 p.m.
Japan, 2 p.m.
Macao, 6 p.m.

FRIDAY, MAY 18
China, People's Republic, 10.30 a.m.
Macao, 1 p.m.
Japan, 2 p.m.
Macao, 6 p.m.

SATURDAY, MAY 19
China, People's Republic, 10.30 a.m.
Macao, 1 p.m.
Japan, 2 p.m.
Macao, 6 p.m.